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Senate Passes "Lend-Lease" Bill By Two-to-One Vote

Administration Wins Big Victory After Heated Debate on Measure

Washington, Mar. 9.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt tomorrow is expected to sign the "lend-lease" Bill which the Senate passed late last night by a vote of 60 to 31.

Forty-nine Democrats, 10 Republicans including Senator Charles A. McNary, of Oregon, and Mr. Wendell L. Willkie's running mate against President Roosevelt in the last elections, and one Independent, voted for the bill.

Thirteen Democrats, 17 Republicans and one Progressive voted against the measure.

Passage followed heated debate and voting on amendments during which Administration forces crushed all opposition which had launched a determined drive to prevent sending of American troops or other armed forces to foreign soil.

Democratic leaders marshalled their strength to force passage during the Saturday night session so that President Roosevelt could affix his signature to the measure Monday.

Leaders planned to ask the House of Representatives to concur in the Senate version of the bill without the customary conference between committees of both houses.

Customarily committees of the two Houses confer when changes have been made in a bill from the original version as passed of the other House.

"Crushing Victory"

Another crushing Administration victory over opposition forces was registered when Senators defeated by a vote of 56 to 33, the Walsh amendment that nothing in the act should be construed to authorize sale, transfer or loan of new American warships or naval planes which are not replaceable in six months.

Senator Divad Waish, Democrat of Massachussetts, and author of the amendment had originally proposed a three months clause but modified it on suggestion of Senator Millard E Tydings, Democrat of Maryland.

"The Senate should be honest and admit that Britain needs our men," Senator Tydings declared in opposition to the bill. "It is time to let a little truth enter this debate. Britain is desperate and needs American soldiers, destroyers and component parts of our navy."

Senator Walsh said the United States Navy lacked fast, armed motorboats but said it possessed 1,571 combat planes, the greatest fighting strength of any Fleet air arm in the World.

Walsh Opens Debate

Senator Walsh opened the debate at 11 a.m. yesterday and urged passage of his amendment, which Senator Alben W. Barkley, Democratic Majority Floor Leader said would "nullify the whole bill."

"The greatest aid the United States can give, unless we intend to go to war, is to build up our own defences and make them impregnable, Senator Walsh said.

Experts believed the present Navy was able to frustrate any attempted invasion of North America, he said.

The senate, by a voice vote, adopted Senator Barkley's amendment to include farm products among defence articles transferrable abroad, Senator Barkley said the bill's US$1,300,000,000 limitation on defence stocks which could be sent abroad did not apply to farm products.

The Senate also unanimously accepted the amendment of Senator James J. Davis, Republican of Pennsylvania, authorizing the President to use private agencies to test defence materials.

Senator Robert A. Taft's amendment, proposing substitution of a US$2,000,000,000 loan to Britain, Canada and China, was rejected.

The Senate also rejected an amendment of Senate Bennet Champ Clark, Democrat of Missouri to insert in the platform of the Democratic party a pledge "we will not participate in Foreign wars or send our Army, Navy or Air Forces to fight in foreign lands outside the Americas except in the event of attack."

Senators shouted down Senator Taft's proposal to forbid the use of American ports to British warships.—United Press.

Aid Bill Passed Almost Unaltered

Restrictions Allow Wide Range of Assistance By United States

Washington, Mar. 9.

Exactly two months after introduction, the "Lend-Lease" Bill goes back to the House of Representatives with its main provisions unaltered.

Restrictions in the bill include:

1. The President must consult the Army Chief of Staff and Navy Chief of Operations prior to disposition of United States articles.

2. Not more than US$1,300,000,000 worth of United States defence articles may be disposed of, with the value of each article to be determined by the head of the department concerned.

3. Conditions of disposal may be determined by the President—they may consist of payment in kind or other property "or any other direct or indirect benefit which the President deems satisfactory."

4. Presidential powers under the bill will end June 30, 1943 on may be terminated any time both Houses of Congress express desire, by a simple majority vote, to terminate them.

5. Transferred articles may not be given away or transferred to another country.

6. The President must report to Congress at least once every 90 days.

7. Congress must authorize or appropriate funds for procurement of all new articles for foreign Governments.

8. No authorization is implied for allowing United States ships to be used as convoys in belligerent zones.

9. There is no change intended in existing laws covering use and disposition of United States Armed forces.

As originally introduced in both Houses on January 10, the bill included a provision for repairing and outfitting British warships in American shipyards and a clause asserting provisions of the measure would be applicable "notwithstanding provisions of any other law."

Neutrality Said "Waived"

Authorities interpreted the latter provision as waiving the Neutrality Law and the Johnson Act insofar as to permit lending munitions, interchange of defence information and outfitting belligerent battleships in U.S. harbours.

Senator Barkley introduced the bill in the Senate and, Mr. John W. McCormack, Democrat of Massachussetts introduced it in the House.

At that time President Roosevelt told the press he did not desire the power provided in the bill, but "somebody obviously must have it."

President Roosevelt, at that time, said that the new legislation would not imply repealing the Johnson act, which bans credits to nations which had defaulted on their World War debt interest.

The Bill is entitled "an Act to Promote the United States Defence" and provides. "Notwithstanding any other law, the President may from time to time when he deems it to the interest of our national defence authorize the Secretaries of War and the Navy or the head of any other department to:

"Firstly, manufacture in arsenals any article for defence of any country the President deems vital for U.S. defence:

"Secondly, sell, transfer, exchange, lease, lend or otherwise dispose of to any such Government any defence article:

"Thirdly, test, inspect, prove, repair, outfit, recondition or otherwise replace in good order defence articles for other Governments;

"Fourthly, communicate defence information to foreign Governments;

"Fifthly, release any defence article for export.

"Defence articles are defined as 'any weapon, munition, aircraft, vessel, machinery, facility, tool, material or supply necessary for manufacture, production, processing, repair and servicing operations."—United Press.

Hongkong Police Seek Mme. Chiang's Driver

Hongkong, Mar. 9.

A warrant for the arrest of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's chauffeur has been issued by the Hongkong police, according to the "Sunday Herald."

The warrant was issued shortly after Madame Chiang Kai-shek left for Chungking some three weeks ago, but all efforts to trace the missing chauffeur proved fruitless.

While admitting the warrant had been issued, police authorities declined to disclose the nature of the alleged offence. They also refused to divulge the name of the chauffeur.—Domei.

Italian Raider Sent Down in Indian Ocean

Vessel Sunk, Crew Taken Prisoner by New Zealand Cruiser Leander

London, Mar. 9.

The career of an Italian commerce raider in the Indian ocean has come to a sudden end, and her crew are now prisoners of war, in a New Zealand cruiser.

The story of the encounter is told in an Admiralty communique issued this morning, which states: "A fast Italian merchant ship which had been armed with four 4.7 inch guns and was acting as a commerce raider has been caught in the Indian Ocean by H.M.S. Leander (Captain R.H. Bevan R.N.) a cruiser in the New Zealand squadron.

"The Italian ship was the Ramb I, of 3,667 tons, and was capable of a speed of 18-1/2 knots. She was flying the red ensign when intercepted by the Leander. On being ordered to stop she hoisted the Italian colours and opened fire on the Leander with guns mounted on her forecastle and poop. H.M.S. Leander at once replied, and only fired five salvoes before the Rumb I struck her flag.

11 Officers, 85 Men Saved

"Eleven officers and 85 men were picked up by H.M.S. Leander and are now prisoners of war. Amongst those picked up were five wounded.

"The Ramb I burned fiercely and sank about 50 minutes later. No damage or casualties were sustained by H.M.S. Leander.

"The Leander is a cruiser of 7,270 tons, and is armed with eight 6-inch guns, besides which, the cruiser carries aircraft. Completed in 1933, she was lent by the Admiralty to the New Zealand Government.

"H.M.S. Leander is the vessel which gives her name to the class of warship to which the Ajax and Achilles of the Battle of La Plata, belong.—Reuter.

Two Trawlers Sunk

London, Mar. 9.

The Admiralty announced yesterday that the trawlers Remillo and Cobbers had been sunk and the next of kin of crew members notified.—United Press.

Italians Lose Many On Albanian Front

"No-Man's-Land" Declared Strewn with Dead

Athens, Mar. 9.

"No-man's-land" was strewn with Italian dead and wounded in the central sector of the Albanian battlefront yesterday when the Greeks smashed up several Italian counter-attacks, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, and took more prisoners to add to the 1050 officers and men who fell into their hands on Friday.

The latest reports from the front state that the Greeks have picked up desperate Italian wireless S.O.S. appeals radioed from the battlefield to their bases for medical aid.

The heroic attack which the Greeks successfully launched on Friday in the central sector is greeted in Athens as a symbol of the country's decision to hold the initiative in Albania. The latest reports are that the Greeks are again successfully pressing home their advantage.—Reuter.

Funeral of Heir to Tunisian Throne

High French Officials Attend Ceremony

Tunis, Mar. 8.

The funeral of the late Prince Tahar Bey, heir to the throne to Tunisia, was held here today at the Kasban Square in front of the El Baz mausoleum.

A huge crowd watched the ceremony, which was attended by a number of high French officials, including Admiral Jean Esteva, the French Resident-General in Tunisia. A detachment of the Bey's Guards and a regiment of Zouaves rendered honours. Prince Tahar Bey died a few days ago at the age of 64.—Havas.

Cigars for Churchill

Havana, Cuba, Mar. 9.

A cabinet containing 2,400 selected cigars has been publicly presented to the British Minister here, Mr. H. A. Grant Grant Wilson, for Mr. Winston Churchill, on behalf of Cuban admirers of Great Britain.

The cigars were bought with funds raised by public subscription of individual sums limited to twenty cents.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Will Sign Bill on Wednesday

Miami, Fla., Mar. 9.

Colonl Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told newspaper men here today that President Roosevelt had indicated to him in a telephone conversation that the President would sign the "Lend-Lease" Bill on Wednesday.—United Press.

British, Greek Chiefs Confer

A picture taken of the Anglo-Greek War Council, before the death of General Metaxas, the Greek Prime Minister. It shows from left to right, Major Gen. M. P. Gambia-Parry, Chief British Liaison Officer in Greece, the late General Metaxas, King George of Greece, Air Vice Marshal J. H. D'Albiac D.S.O., Air Officer Commanding in Greece, and General Papagos, the Greek Commander-In-Chief.

Signature of Thai-Saigon Armistice Postponed

Last Instructions Not Received from Vichy; Bangkok Charges French Fire on Border

Tokyo, Mar. 9.

EXPECTATIONS that a final settlement of the Thailand-French Indo-China border dispute would be achieved by tonight were reversed this evening when it was revealed that the French Ambassador, Mr. Charles Arsene-Henry, had not received final instructions from the Vichy Government.

Authoritative sources disclosed that the preparations for the holding of a fifth informal meeting among the French, Thai and Japanese delegations at which the terms of the Japanese sponsored mediation would be initialled by the principals to the dispute, had been called off.

While officials marked time pending the arrival of the all-important telegram from Vichy, optimism continued to prevail that Japan's first attempt at international mediation would prove successful. Well-informed sources attributed the delay in the arrival of the French reply to the geographical distance between Tokyo and Vichy.

Thailand's acceptance of the terms of mediation was transmitted to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, at 10.30 o'clock this morning when the chief of the Thai delegation, Prince Vanvaidyakara Varavarn, called on Mr. Matsuoka at the latter's home in the outskirts of the capital. Officials said that no further developments are expected until Monday.—Domei.

Armistice Said Broken

Bangkok, Mar. 9.

The High Command today announced it had notified the Japanese Government that French troops violated the Armistice agreement at

[United Press.

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Japanese Highways Near Hongkong

Construction of Roads Reported; Defences Now Being Built, Says Daily

Hongkong, Mar. 9.

Japanese forces have increased their activity along the Kwangtung coast behind Hongkong from Taiping to Tamshui and Aotow, the "Sunday Herald" said today.

Motor highways are being constructed and strong defences are being built in the territory between Namtau and Bias Bay, the newspaper said.

Motor traffic now travels from Taiping, north-west of the Kowloon area toward Canton across the territory behind Kowloon to Shumchun, Tamshui and the Bias Bay shore, the newspaper said. Other routes are being widened for motorized transportation.

The Japanese recently completed an airfield at Aotow and assembled some 60 motor vehicles and large quantities of stores, the "Herald" said

Strong defences are under construction between Shumchun and Tamshui while Japanese forces along the border have been somewhat reduced by transfers to garrison areas between those towns.

Chinese guerillas continue to harass Japanese garrisons at night and account for some casualties, the "Herald" said.—United Press.

Escort Craft Sinks Italian Sub

London, Mar. 9.

The Italian submarine Amfitrite, which attempted to attack a British convoy in the Aegean Sea on March 6 was immediately sunk by British escort craft, states an Admiralty communique.—Reuter.

Vichy Answer Arrives?

Tokyo, Mar. 9.

The full text of Vichy's instructions on the Thai-French Indo-China peace agreement arrived in Tokyo today, a reliable source disclosed.—United Press.

Peace with Italy Refused by Greece

Outspoken Statement Tells Germany Why Athens Will Be Loyal to Britain

Athens, Mar. 9.

Greece would not sign an armistice with Italy, a Government spokesman said here yesterday. The announcement followed an open letter to Chancellor Adolf Hitler, which appeared in a newspaper here and explained why Greece sought help from Britain.

"Any idea of an armistice with Italy will find Greece disdainfully hostile," the spokesman said. "Greece will never be interested in discussing peace with Italy and always will be determined to fight to the end."

The open letter to Chancellor Hitler appeared in the morning newspaper "Kathimerini" and was signed by Greece's most influential editor, M. George Vlahos. It asked why Germany wanted to attack Greece.

"When Greece realized that Premier Benito Mussolini's signature was valueless," the letter revealed concerning events prior to the Italian-Greek war, "she did not appeal to England, she appealed to you.

". . . . But Italy Attacked"

"I don't know what your answer was, but I do know from General John Metaxas' (the late Premier) own lips that Germany said we must not mobilize but must remain calm and give no pretext to the Italians. This we did: but Italy attacked.

"To whom did we then apply for help? To you—you were in Florence on the same day. We did not have the necessary forces to remain alone and therefore we turned to England who rushed to help us, although she had her own troubles.

"Since then we all along have defeated Italy....not a single British soldier set foot in Albania. You told us Germany would be a spectator and would only intervene if the British army disembarked at Salonika.

"In the meantime, you already are gathering troops in Rumania and the road to Sofia is being prepared, probably for a march in.

"We Can Save Them"

"Now we watch German troops cross the Danube and enter Sofia. How can we not notice that while you were in Kuls (a pass between Bulgaria and Greece), according to a broadcast to the whole world, that it seems Germany wants to invade Greece.

"Is this to help Italy? If so, we can save them!

"Let them evacuate Albania and their troubles will be over. You may ask what about the British in Greece. We didn't bring them—the Italians did, and how can we tell them to leave, how can we say that to the British dead who have lost their lives in our cause?

"We will remain together here till the storm passes. Our Arcy will fight on if necessary, Thrac, as has Ebirus and Greece, will show the World how to fight!"—United Press.

Ultimatum Expected

Sofia, Mar. 9.

A German ultimatum to Greece could be expected in a week or less. That was the impression prevailing here yesterday.

It was thought likely that Greece would be given 24 hours in which to accede to the German demands that she make peace with Italy, break off relations with Great Britain, amend her frontiers with Bulgaria to the latter's advantage, cede bases, such as Salonika and Patras, to Germany, and completely demobilise her army.

Some seven German divisions were reported taking up positions on the Greek frontier. Troop replacements were taking place in Rumania. Two divisions, one fully motorized, entrained at Vienna for Rumania during the first three days of the past week.—Reuter.

Japanese Troops Withdraw From Kwangtung Coast

Objectives Claimed Achieved; Concentration Still Maintained in Neighbourhood

AS suddenly as they carried out their successful mass landings along a 400-kilometre strip of the southern Kwangtung province shore last Monday morning, Japanese forces evacuated from several of the seized points today, the press bureau of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to South China announced at 11 o'clock this morning.

A spokesman of the Japanese forces stated that the withdrawal was being carried out as the objective of destroying the Chungking régime's bases in that area had been accomplished.

Ready to Repeat Attack

"As the stationing of troops at Yeungkong, Tinpak, Shuitung, Laichow, Pakhoi and their vicinity was found unnecessary, our forces have been quietly evacuated," the spokesman said. He added that the Japanese forces were being concentrated at an undisclosed point where they would be in a position to "repeat this type of operation whenever the occasion arises." The official communiqué read.

"Japanese forces which evacuated various points in South China after achieving startling results are quietly concentrating at a certain point. According to aerial observation carried out this morning, the enemy is still remaining far to the north without a single enemy soldier discernable along the coast."

The spokesman recalled that landings were effected along the Kwangtung coast from Kwonghoi, 70 kilometres west of the Portuguese colony of Macao, to Pakhoi to cut off various Chungking trade routes.—Domei.

Operations Along Yangtze

At a Japanese Naval Base, Mar. 8.

Extensive operations along the Yangtze River against Chungking remnants and irregulars featured the activities of Japanese naval units during the past week, according to the weekly review issued by the press section of the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet today.

Japanese blue-jackets landed at Hwangpenchen, below Anking, on last Saturday and dispersed remnants of a Chungking force. They also attacked and captured enemy operation bases below Yochow, Hankow and Hukow restoring peace and order at these points, the announcement said.

Meanwhile, Japanese naval aircraft daily staged bombing raids despite adverse weather. Chungking positions in the neighbourhood of Anking and Ichang were subjected to intensive bombing attacks and the enemy's field headquarters and military establishments were destroyed, according to the announcement which added that a mine-laying base at Changte, northern Honan province, was also raided by Japanese naval planes.—Domei.

Kiangsi Posts Left

Somewhere in Central China, Mar. 9.

Japanese forces evacuated "on their own initiative" frontline positions around Wuning in Kiangsi province, the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China announced this morning in a communique.

Wuning is located 90 kilometres south-west of Kiukiang on the banks of the Siao River.—Domei.

Russia Builds Defence As Crisis Draws Near

Soviet Military Movements Reported Designed To Strengthen Black Sea Defences, Enable Turkey to Shift Troops to Thrace

Vichy, Mar. 9.

FOREIGN diplomatic sources yesterday heard that Russian military movements have been made to strengthen her own Black Sea defences and also to enable Turkey to shift troops from across the Cacausian frontier to Thrace.

According to reports, M. Josef Stalin called an urgent conference of the Russian Foreign and Defence Commissars and the Army and Navy Chiefs during the past week.

The Kieve and Odessa military districts were reported to have been reinforced with four motorized brigades, 500 aeroplanes and numerous anti-aircraft batteries. Soviet warship crews also have been transferred from the Baltic and North Seas to the Black Sea, it was said. The men were mostly submarine crews.

Most competent sources here agreed that the Russo-German accord has not been affected by latest events and that Russian-German relations have not been changed. However, the Soviets are aware of the dangers of a crisis approaching the Dardanelles, it was said.—United Press.

Turkey Takes Measures

Istanbul, Mar. 9.

The Government continued to urge defence measures, storing gasoline and other inflammable material underground.

Several cities were ordered to stand by for air raid tests.

The press continued to express defiance against Germany, urging Yugoslavia to resist Axis overtures.—Domei.

Alarm Said Undue

Hitler's Balkan attack yesterday appeared less imminent than the wave of rumours from the Balkans suggested.

The reasons apparently were, firstly, the Germans had not yet moved sufficient mechanized and air forces from the western front eastward to enable them to break through the mountain bastions of south-east Europe on the same scale as in the Belgium and France smashes;

Secondly, the Germans had not yet completed their "sabre rattling" in the Balkan area, although they already had secured the bloodless surrender of Rumania, and Bulgaria and now were pressing Yugoslavia, which was almost surrounded.

The Germans hoped to induce Yugoslavia to follow Bulgaria's example, which in turn would weaken Turkey's will, it was thought, and thus leave the way open to Greece.—United Press.

Senator Warns Japan Against War

U.S. Prepared to Sink Japan Fleet, If Necessary

Washington, Mar. 9.

The United States is prepared to sink the entire Japanese fleet if Japan committed a hostile and over act against America, Senator John Bankhead of Alabama declared in a radio speech this afternoon.

"If Germany overcomes Great Britain and dominates Europe and Africa, and if Japan dominates Asia and the Pacific Islands," Senator Bankhead asserted the United States would then act as soon as it was made clear that good strategy would call for such a drastic action.

"If the United States should follow Germany's strategy of subduing other nations separately, the task of putting Japan out of commission appears to be the logical thing for the United States to do," Senator Bankhead said.

"I look at Japan as being a greater threat, to the United States in the future than Germany," he added.—Domei.

Spain to Buy Wheat, Rubber, Under New Pact

Madrid, Mar. 9.

Spain will purchase wheat or rubber from the Sterling area under an agreement of which announcement is made here today.

Payment will be made with sterling received from an order placed by the United Kingdom Credit Corporation for 12,000 flasks of mercury.—Reuter.

U.S.S. Trenton In Manila

Manila, Mar. 9.

The cruiser U. S. S. Trenton arrived here today from Honolulu but is understood to be returning to Honolulu next week.

The vessel, said reports, brought aeroplane parts, supplies and munitions, similar to the Cincinnati's recent trip here.—United Press.

Nazi Chiefs Said Going to Belgrade

Yugoslav-German Pact of Non-Aggression Believed About to Be Signed

Budapest, Mar. 9.

A news despatch from Belgrade in the "Pester Lloyd" here yesterday said Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and Reich Marshal Hermann Goering, Chief of the German Air Force, would visit Belgrade immediately after signature of a Yugoslavia-German accord.

M. Dragisa Cvetkovitch, Yugoslavian Premier, and Dr. Alexander Cincar-Markovitch, Foreign Minister, probably would go to Vienna Monday to sign the accord, the despatch said.—United Press.

Pact Expected

Belgrade, Mar. 9.

It is understood that a non-aggression pact between Yugoslavia and Germany will be signed next Tuesday in Berlin.

The text of the pact is expected to be similar to the Yugoslavian friendship agreements with Italy and Bulgaria, and the recent Turk-Bulgarian agreement. None of these agreements involve any concrete obligation, it is pointed out.

Yugoslavs Said "Dismayed"

Undoubtedly the people of Yugoslavia are dismayed at the successes which Germany's "mailed fist" diplomacy has scored in the Balkans, and the Yugoslav Government is in a delicate position.

For the past 48 hours, Belgrade has been seething with political and diplomatic activity, and the Regent, Prince Paul, received a large number of prominent people, including members of the Yugoslav General Staff.

A statement issued by the combined Opposition parties on Friday voiced great anxiety of the people over the decision the Government may finally take.

Meanwhile, responsible circles still believe Yugoslavia will not be asked to sign the three-Power pact and would not do so if asked, but the likelihood of Yugoslavia publicly declaring her friendship for Axis remains. While newspapers emphasize that Yugoslavia will continue her policy of peace and non-participation in the war, all stress the good Yugoslav-German relations.

Government Stands Firm

Measures to place the country on a war footing, if necessary, are under consideration.

The situation can be summed up under two heads: 1. Deep-prooted British sympathy of the people, who are fully prepared to fight rather than submit to the German yoke, and 2. the delicate position of the Government in the face of insistent German pressure.

Hitherto, the Government has stood firm, and it is always possible that Germany, well aware of the temper of the Yugoslav people, may attempt to liquidate the Greek-Italian struggle without making any military demands upon Yugoslavia.—Reuter.

Opposition Leaders' Homes Searched

Belgrade, Mar. 8.

The Yugoslav police last night searched the residences of Milan Groll, Chairman of the Democratic Party, an opposition group, and also the homes of other Opposition leaders.

It was claimed that a number of pamphlets, which were to be illegally distributed, were seized during the searches.—Havas Telemondial.

Nazis Spend Almost Total Income

Washington, Mar. 9.

Germany's war effort is costing her 72 per cent. of her national income, according to "Foreign Commerce Weekly," published by the United States' Department of Commerce.—Reuter.

If England Needs Food, United States Farmers Will Supply It, Says Wickard

Stirring Message Sent by President Roosevelt on Eighth Anniversary of New Deal Land Programme

Washington, Mar. 9.

President Roosevelt yesterday sent a message to farmers of the United States on the eighth anniversary of inauguration of the New Deal farm programme and said that American agriculture was in splendid condition.

"Our granaries are full of stores of food and fibre adequate to meet our own needs and the needs of our friends in other lands who now are fighting for their existence—fighting against World control by dictatorships." President Roosevelt said.

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President, and Mr. Claude E. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, also issued messages simultaneously.

Mr. Wallace's message was similar to President Roosevelt's and said the future freedom of the United States farmer depended partly on the outcome of the European war and partly on relations with the Latin American Republics.

Mr. Wickard said that "whatever the future brings, this country will not lack for food or fibre. If England needs food, as England will, our farmers can supply that too."—United Press.

Hitler Believed Endeavouring to Drive Britain From the Mediterranean

Concern Expressed Over Possibility of Blow to British Prestige If Greeks Surrender

London, Mar. 9.

There are growing indications here that Hitler is marshalling all his force to drive the British from the Mediterranean.

Non-British diplomats yesterday were showing increasing concern over the fate of Greece and expressed anxiety that British prestige may be gravely impaired if Chancellor Hitler is able to exert enough German pressure to force the Greeks to abandon the fight against Italy.

Balkan diplomats, however, were inclined to believe Chancellor Hitler would refrain from using the "blitz rhythm" in his immediate south-east strategy because, firstly, the week's events seemed to find Turkey further determined to resist, although only when her own frontiers are menaced and, secondly, it was believed that if Turkey fights she may enjoy either open or clandestine Russian support.

Chancellor Hitler's nibbling tactics at Belgrade were expected to draw Yugoslavia gradually into the Axis.

An incresing number of observers considered the Balkans, up to the Turkish border, were in imminent danger of falling completely into German hands with German forces also stationed in the Aegean.

According to one version, after disposing of Yugoslavia and Greece, Chancellor Hitler intends to use a pincer movement against Turkey, from Bulgaria, Greece and Syria.—United Press.

Japan's Actions Travesty of Mediation, Says "Times"

Actions of Extremists, Inspired Press Cause Suspicions in Indo-China Intervention

London, Mar. 9.

JAPAN'S methods as negotiator in the Thai-Indo-China dispute are examined by "The Times," which says "After many last-minute hesitations by France, it now appears that the plan presented by the Tokyo Government for the settlement of the dispute between Thailand and Indo-China has been accepted by both countries, and that only a few details remain to be negotiated.

"The settlement will be judged by its results. Great Britain maintained, and still maintains close relations of friendship with Thailand, and in ordinary circumstances there could have been no cause in this country for anything but satisfaction at the peaceful solution of the dispute arising from the long-standing claims of Thailand against Indo-China.

Travesty of Mediation

It can at least be put to the credit of both parties that the open outbreak of hostilities between them, which in the long run could have profited neither, has been averted. Despite, however, the protestations from Tokyo, it is difficult to regard the proceedings which have led up to the settlement as anything but a travesty of mediation.

"Japanese troops have been throughout in occupation of part of the territory of Indo-China, and this direct pressure on the spot has apparently been reinforced by peremptory demands on the Vichy Government through the medium of Berlin.

"In these circumstances it cannot seriously be claimed either that the Vichy Government or the authorities on the spot were free agents freely assenting to the negotiated settlement. Nor can the Thai Government, on the long view, be particularly pleased at the massing of Japanese warships and planes near the disputed region.

Japan Not Disinterested

"To be disinterested is usually regarded as an essential qualification of a mediator, and by her own admission, Japan is by no means disinterested in affairs in south-eastern Asia.

"It remains to be seen what price she proposes to exact for her services. The insistence by her spokesmen that no participation by other Powers in the work of mediation would either be welcomed or tolerated does nothing to remove the suspicions created by other recent Japanese pronouncements on her role in this part of Asia."

"The Times" traces the history of Indo-China's expansion at the expense of Siam, and says that the territorial position under the Japanese terms will roughly be as at the beginning of this century.

"It is unfortunate that the Japanese authorities throughout the recent negotiations should have encouraged stupid rumours that Britain was trying to prevent the settlement. The inspired press has exercised a perverse ingenuity in accusing this country of every kind of machination.

"The report that an army supplied by General Chiang Kai-shek had replaced Indian troops in the defence of Burma, although officially denied, was also spread in order to keep alive the anti-British feeling in Tokyo.

Extremists Foster Suspicions

"If Japan complains of unmerited suspicions excited by the Japanese policy, the Japanese champions of friendship with the Axis certainly do their best to foster these suspicions in England and Australia.

"The British view has been made known by Mr. Churchill to the Japanese Ambassador in London, and by the Australian Premier in a vigorous public speech.

"Mr. Menzies' words were at first misunderstood, even by some friends at home, but nobody who heard the speech delivered could possibly take it for utterances of a trimmer for appeaser.,

"It was a straightforward appeal for frankness and the elimination of pretence from international relations. Mr. Menzies wants words and deeds to correspond with one another. Where countries have conflicting or rival interests he wants to see them reciprocally stated and discussed.

"Mr. Menzies is ready to put his cards on the table, but obviously both parties must do that, or neither can do it," "The Times" concludes.—Reuter.

Passage of Bill Ensures Swift Aid for Democracies

Washington Said Seething with Rumours Over Action Likely to Be Taken by President

Washington, Mar. 9.

SUPPLIES of war materials and foodstuffs to Great Britain from the United States are now assured, following the passage of the much-debated "Lease-and-Lend" Bill by the U.S. Senate by an overwhelming majority last night, exactly one month after the bill had passed the house of representatives and two months after its introduction.

It is generally assumed that President Roosevelt's first act after signing the Bill will be to ship considerable quantities of war materials not being used by the American fighting services, and if there are not sufficient ships available to carry the goods, means will be found to secure them, including legislation permitting the U.S. Maritime Commission to charter 37 Danish vessels which are at present in American ports and cannot be used now because of the impossibility of securing insurance from private insurance companies.

It would also not surprise some quarters here to see old destroyers being sent to Britain as new ships come into service, but of this there is as yet no confirmation.

Washington is seething with rumours regarding what President Roosevelt proposes to do now the bill is passed. Although there is no official confirmation regarding any particular move he may make, it is certain the President will use all means in his power to give the utmost aid to the democracies, and that such aid will move with an ever-increasing tempo.

It will be recalled that the "Lease-and-Lend" Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on February 9, after a debate lasting six days, the voting showing 260 in favour as compared with 165 against.

After the bill had been taken to the Senate, the Foreign Affairs Committee of that body spent the past month in hearing the testimony of opponents of the measure.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky Democrat, who led the Senate majority, had previously predicted that the Bill would be on President Roosevelt's desk for signature on Monday night, at the latest.

He told reporters yesterday that the Bill's opponents in the Senate were "cooperating to obtain the final vote," and expressed the belief that the House of Representatives would accept all amendments adopted by the Senate. He explained that this meant that if the Senate approved the bill, as has now been done, the House could complete Congressional action on Monday.

Nazis Make Heavy Raid on London

Many Casualties Reported In First Mass Attack for Many Weeks

London, Mar. 9.

The all clear sounded here early today after one of the heaviest German air attacks in weeks.

Nazi planes criss-crossed the skies over London dropping high explosive and incendiary bombs. Casualties were believed to be heavy.

A direct hit on a public shelter killed or injured all the occupants.

Many were killed and seriously injured when a bomb crashed into a crowded night club. Another high explosive missile fell into a roadway killing and injuring many pedestrians.

Fire watchers doused scores of incendiary bombs but the high explosive bombs took a heavy toll.

London's anti-aircraft guns thundered a terrific barrage for hours as the raiders rained their explosives.—United Press.

THE CINEMA

"The Villain Still Pursued Her"

Master of Ceremonies .....Billy Gilbert
Marty .....Anita Louise
Mrs. Wilson .....Margaret Hamilton
Cribbs .....Alan Mowbray

Filmed as it was first produced almost a hundred years ago, "The Villain still Pursued Her," a delightfully ridiculous comedy of morals, opened at the Cathay Theatre yesterday to an appreciative audience, who did not hesitate to hiss the villain, masterfully portrayed by Mr. Alan Mowbray, one of the most versatile actors in Hollywood. Presented to the public with the sole aim, it seemed, of entertaining them, the picture was made even more humorous by the intermingling of two slides, the contents of which had everybody in stitches. As in all tear-jerkers of some decades ago, the film unrolls a story of a poor widow, her lovely daughter, the villain and the mortgage on their old homestead. The heroine is saved from the misfortune of being turned out by the young hero, who, however, falls victim to the villain's plan and becomes a drunkard. He leaves his home and goes down to utter ruin, helped by the villain, but is cured of his craving for rum by a temperance crusader and returns home to his wife. The villain, in the meantime, is denounced, all this to the merriment of the audience. Mr. Mowbray played his role just as the villains had been enacted in the old days, every of his movement being exaggerated. To add to the comedy, he is hissed by everyone and everything, with even the polecat shirking away from him. Miss Anita Louise was a charming heroine whom our villain pursued and she, too, rose to the occasion of showing off in several "dramatic moments" to have the public rolling in their chairs. Another good performance was that of Mr. Buster Keaton, an old-time favourite, cast as the guardian angel of the heroine and hero. The "dead-pan" comedian had lost none of his original type of comedy and was the cause of many merry moments. The programme is rounded out by "Gateway to Panama," a March of Time feature and an Edgar Kennedy comedy.—I.M.

N.E.I. Cargo Space

Batavia, Mar. 9.

Sixty per cent. of all Netherlands East Indies cargo space assigned to the Atlantic coast, the United States and Canada is reserved for rubber and tin for a period of one month, it was learned here today. Manganse and manganese ore takes precedence in the other 40 per cent. of cargo space, it was learned.—United Press.

British Drive on For Addis Ababa

Rapidly Swelling Force Reported Only 170 Miles From Capital

Khartoum, Mar. 9.

Thrusting through the heart of Abyssinia down the Addis Ababa road, a joint force of British and Sudanese troops and Ethiopian patriots have pursued the Italians to Dambacha, only 170 miles from the Abyssinian capital.

The Italians, who fled from Burye at the beginning of this week, and from Jigga early on Thursday, were ambushed by Ethiopian troops commanded by British officers.

They were then attacked from the rear and flank by Sudanese and patriots, and finally, last Friday night, forced their way through to Dambacha.

The enemy suffered over 300 casualties, leaving the road strewn with more than 100 dead, and many abandoned machine-guns and armoured-cars.

British casualties were slight, including one officer wounded.

Meanwhile, a correspondent with the British forces in East Africa states that British troops in the Gobe area are advancing steadily, and cleaning up areas in the region of the Ogaden plateau. They are now in the area through which Marshal Graziani fought his way in the Italo-Abyssinian war.

British forces marching on Addis Ababa from the south-west are only 220 miles from Neghelli. Dolo is already in their hands. This flank of the Italian front was exposed by the fall of Mogadishu and the subsequent advance of the British forces beyond Ferfer.—Reuter.

Tripoli Raided

Cairo, Mar. 9.

Bombers of the Royal Air Force attacked a harbour in Tripoli on Friday night, according to a Royal Air Force communique issued here today.

Bombs were observed to burst on a railway line, the communique stated.

The Royal Air Force in East Africa inflicted considerable damage on the Keren-Asmara road and attacked Italian troops and positions in the Keren area.

South African fighters machine-gunned and burned out two oil dumps and some motor lorries in south Asmara.

From all these operations the British aircraft returned safely.—Reuter.

Gabre-Darre Taken By British

Cairo, Mar. 9.

The occupation of Gabre-Darre on the main Mogadishu-Narar Road is announced in today's British General Headquarters communique.—Reuter.

Whisky and Gin Stocks Destroyed in Cabaret

Short-Circuit in Palais Cafe Leads to Confusion

A short-circuit in the store-room of the Palais Cafe on Avenue Edward VII at 2.09 a.m. yesterday morning led to the destruction if over $5,000 worth of whisky and gin. When the 'blackout' occurred 16 or 20 customers in the Palais at the time immediately decamped, leaving behind them some $600 in unpaid chits for drinks. Lights all over the building were extinguished for about five hours, until the extensive damage to the wiring could be repaired, but the cabaret was open as usual at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

All the main switchboards and fuses of the electric system in the place are situated in the storeroom beneath the premises, and when the short-circuit took place they flamed up and set fire to the cases of whisky and gin, causing almost total destruction of the stocks. There was considerable confusion in the ballroom when the lights were extinguished, everyone immediately rushing for the doors.

★ Thai Armistice Postponed

(Continued from page 1)

three points on the Thai-French Indo-China frontier on Friday and Saturday.

Violations threatened success of Tokyo mediation of the Franco-Thai dispute, the High Command said. As result of three clashes, the High Command said, two Thai corporals and one Thai policeman are missing.—United Press.

Hanoi Uninformed

Hanoi, Mar. 8.

No confirmation can be obtained in Hanoi of the reports spread from Japanese sources whereby the conclusion of a definitive Franco-Thai agreement is imminent.

Official quarters here are maintaining a completely reserved attitude on this question, and this may lead to the belief that the difficulties encountered at the Tokyo negotiations have not all been smoothed out yet

This view, however, is in contradiction with the optimistic tone of the Japanese press.—Havas Telemondial.

Two French Subs Arrive

Saigon Mar. 8.

Two 1,500-ton French submarines, together with a tank vessel, arrived here from France on Thursday.

These submarines, which left France in October last year, immediately joined the French Indo-China fleet.—Domei.

Mr. C. M. McDonald, correspondent of "The Times" (London), left for the south yesterday. During his absence "The Times" will be represented by Mr. A. P. Finch.

Gen. Chiang Gives Explanation Of Trouble with Communists

Demands for Special Privileges Condemned; Rift Deplored by Generalissimo

Chungking, Mar. 9.

THE publication this morning of the full text of the report of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek before the National People's Political Council regarding the Communist situation, and the texts of telegrams addressed to the Council by Communist leaders marked the first official publication of the details and circumstances leading to the present friction between the Central Government and the Chinese Communist party. Details of the negotiations going on between the Government and the Communists were also published.

After accusing the Communists of attempting to establish an armed force of their own, and utilising the present national crisis to attempt to gain political control of the country, the Generalissimo revealed for the first time that irregular activities on the part of the Communist forces had been an important cause in delaying the Chinese counter-offensive against the Japanese forces in China.

Concluding, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek expressed the hope that the Communists would fulfil their pledges to carry out military orders and join the united front against the Japanese invasion so that an early victory may be achieved.

The Secretariat of the Council received two communications from the Communist delegates to the Council, containing 12 settlement proposals and 12 provisional settlement proposals respectively, which may be grouped under military and political party headings.

The military demands propose that the Government may not discipline troops which defied Government orders, otherwise the Government military authorities should be punished, while the losses of mutinying troops should be compensated.

Special District Asked

The political demands suggest that within the jurisdiction of the National Government, a special Communist district should be established and a special form of political administration should be recognized and also that the Government may not lawfully check the unlawful activities of certain groups.

It is further suggested that the Government recognize the so-called democratic administration in the occupied areas.—In other words, the Communists are attempting to utilize the present national crisis to gain political control of the country.

In his report, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek said: "These party demands suggest that only the Chinese Communist party should enjoy a special privileged position in the National People's Political Council, otherwise they will refuse to attend the Council meetings.

"If we accept such demands, the Chinese Government ceases to be a government, while the Council ceases to be the people advisory body.

Nation's Army

"Concerning military affairs, I wish to state that our army must belong to the nation and not to any private party or individual, and there can be only one high command. There cannot be two governments in our country.

"The freedom of rights and liberties are guaranteed only if such are within the limits of law. Concerning party affairs, since the Council is the peoples advisory body, there should be absolute equality among all parties, and no party should be permitted to enjoy a special privileged position.

"Since 1938 the 18th Group Army (the Communist forces, formerly known as the 8th Route Army), defying the orders of the High Command, withdrew to the right bank of the Yellow River and occupied Suiteh and other cities.

"The irregular activities and movements of the Communist forces caused unrest in the rear, and threatened the base of Chinese resistance. As a result, during the past two years, when the Government was carrying on resistance against Japan, the Government had, at the same time, to concentrate large forces in the north-west and south-west in order to ensure the security of Chinese bases in the rear.

Painful Factor

"This is the most painful factor in our resistance. In other countries, when a nation is invaded, the entire country would devote all its efforts to meet the foreign invasion, but China must fight foreign aggression and at the same time prepare to meet the menace in her rear.

"Now we are not only strong enough to face the foreign invaders, but also strong enough to ensure security in the rear. It is a deplorable fact that we must station large forces in the rear which ordinarily could be sent to the war fronts.

"If the Communists fulfil their pledges and carry out the orders of the High Command, I am confident that we can in the near future score important military successes, or at least restore the battle front as it was prior to Autumn 1938.

"From now on, any army units defying the orders of the High Command will be severely disciplined, but I assure the Council that so long as the Communist troops obey orders and join the programme of national resistance, the Government will never again resort to military action against the Communists in China."

Seven Communist delegates, headed by Gen. Mao Tse-tung and Mr. Wang Ming addressed a telegram to the Council Secretariat on February 15 containing 12 conditions for attendance at the Council meetings. The conditions included the checking of provocative action, the cancellation of the orders of January 17 disbanding the New Fourth Army, the punishment of Generals Ho Ying-ching, Ku Chutung and Shan-kwang Un-hsiang for the South Anhwei incident, the restoration of the freedom of General Yeh Ting, Commander of the New Fourth Army, and the restoration of the arms of the New Fourth Army and compensation for officers and men of the New Fourth Army who had been killed and wounded.—Reuter.

Red Demands Detailed

The withdrawal of anti-Communist forces from Central China was also stipulated in the Communist delegates' telegram to the Council Secretariat, also the destruction of the blockade in the North-west, the release of all patriotic political prisoners, the abolition of a one-party government, the enforcement of the Three People's Principles and the carrying out of the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Lastly, the telegram demanded the arrest of all pro-Japanese elements for trial and punishment.

The Communist delegates again addressed another telegram to the Council Secretariat, containing twelve conditions:—

1. The suspension of military operations against the Communists throughout the nation.
2. The suspension of political pressure and the recognition of the Chinese Communist Party and other parties, and the release of all persons arrested in Sianfu, Chunking, Kweiyang and elsewhere: the re-opening of bookstores closed in different cities and the removal of postal bans on books, magazines and newspapers representing these parties' views.
3. The suspension of pressure against the "Hsin Hua Jih Pao" (Communist newspaper).
4. The recognition of the legal position of Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia provinces as a special district.
5. The recognition of democratic administrations in the occupied areas
6. The maintenance of present defence position in North and Central China, as well as in the North-west.
7. In addition to the 18th Group Army, another group army to be established with two group armies controlling six army corps.
8. The release of General Yeh Ting and the restoration to him of his former position.
9. The release of those arrested in southern Anhwei province, and compensation to those killed.
10. The restoration of men and arms captured in Anhwei.
11. The establishment of a joint committee comprising delegates of all parties, each party to have one delegate, with the Kuomintang delegate as chairman and the Communist delegate as vice-chairman.
12. One of the Communist Party delegates to be elected a member of the presidium of the National Peoples' Political Council.

All vernacular newspapers this morning carried leading articles condemning the attitude taken by the Chinese Communist Party and supporting the views of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The newspapers joined in urging the Communist delegates to attend the Council meeting and to join the united front against Japan."—Reuter.

Antonescu Reveals Talks with Axis

Bucharest, Mar. 9.

Gen. Jon Antonescu, Rumanian Premier, in a radio broadcast yesterday said that during his recent visits to Berlin, Rome and Vienna he had succeeded in establishing basic economic principles for Rumania.

One of the principles included a stipulation that "entry of foreign or Jewish capital" would be possible only through Government consent. Thereafter, Gen. Antonescu said, no definite economic or industrial contracts might be made without Government approval.—United Press.

Central U.S. Air Command Created

General Emmons to Move Headquarters to Bolling Field; More Schools

Washington, Mar. 9.

The United States yesterday moved swiftly towards a peace time war footing as the Senate passed the momentous lend-lease bill and the War Department created a centralized air defence command.

The air defence command will form an air force general headquarters with supervision of organization, training and operation of air defences in the continental United States in peace time.

Headquarters were transferred from Langley Field, to Bolling Field, under Lieutenant-General Delos Emmons.

The War Department may soon expand the existing 48 Army flying schools to accommodate the increased number of recruits to cope with the ultimate strength of 48,000 planes.

The Administration plans soon to ask Congress for another US$1,000,000,000 to supply 12,000 more planes in addition to the 21,000 now on order and the 3,600 bombers included in the supplemental defence bill just passed.

More Armoured Divisions

The War Department announced the Army plans to increase its armoured force to eight and possibly ten divisions next year and also revealed that the Army was authorized to organize ten new tank battalions in June.

Establishment of a rotating policy for reserve officers on active assignments in order to provide more training for reserves also was announced by the War Department.

The Army and Navy have asked Congress to provide US$115,000,000 for school facilities needed imperatively for 204,000 children of servicemen who live near Army and Navy posts where local facilities are inadequate.

The Marine Corps, meanwhile, was reported to have perfected plans for closest co-operation with the United States Navy in the event of emergency, including placing command of a modern force capable of swift movement under officers of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets.

On the labour front, Government labour officials predicted a Federal super-mediation board will be established, perhaps within ten days, to deal with defence strikes.

Labour officials said about 75,000 employers working in defence industries were affected, directly or indirectly, by strikes.—United Press.

Germans Angered by Alleged Statement

Roosevelt Said to Have Warned Yugoslav Envoy

Berlin, Mar. 8.

The "Diplomatische und Politische Korrespondenz," a semi-official organ, today bitterly criticized the statement alleged by a Budapest paper to have been made by President Roosevelt to the Yugoslav Minister in Washington, in which he is stated to have said that "the extension of Axis influence in Europe must be ended at all costs."

Not only was this statement contradictory to the declarations explaining the reasons for the Lend and Lease Bill, the German paper said, but it was also absolutely inconsistent with the principles of the Monroe Doctrine for which the United States have been demanding respect for nearly a hundred years.

The paper stressed that Germany is ready to recognize the Monroe Doctrine, provided the United States does the same for Germany's role in Europe.—Havas.

Military Aid Said Offered

Rome, Mar. 9.

Rome newspapers yesterday printed a Budapest report that the United States had offered military aid to Yugoslavia, interpreting it as a diplomatic move in favour of Great Britain.

The "Messaggero" said the offer resulted from pressure exerted on the United States by Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister.

The "Popolo di Roma" labeled the alleged offer as America's "first scandalous intrusion" into European affairs.—United Press.

Unemployment in France Reduced by 25,000

Half of Big Programme Said Completed

Paris, Mar. 8.

With Frs. 3,000,000,000 having already been spent and 25,000 unemployed given work, half of the anti-unemployment programme in the Paris area has been completed, M. Jules Giraud, Commissioner-General for Public Works Projects in the Paris Area, told a "Petit Parisien" correspondent today. The programme, he added, consists of three main tasks: improvement of the area around Paris, demolition of slums in the capital, and the construction of parks and sports grounds.—Havas. Telemondial.

Blizzard Sweep U.S. Atlantic Seaboard

New York's Transportation Said Crippled

New York, Mar. 9

Driving blizzards swept the Atlantic seaboard yesterday snarling traffic in metropolitan New York where a foot of snow fell, crippling all forms of transportation.

The Norwegian freighter Olaf Bergh went aground five miles north of Ocean City, Md., Choppy seas and driving snow forced coast guardsmen to abandon efforts to refloat the ship.

Gale warnings were posted up and down the Atlantic coast.

Washington D. C. recorded the heaviest March snowfall in history—20.1 inches.—United Press.

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REIGN OF TERROR!
Ruled by a Queen of crime . . . ten times tougher than the toughest man!

Based on J. EDGAR HOOVER'S Book "Persons in Hiding"
"QUEEN OF THE MOB"
A Paramount picture with
RALPH BELLAMY
BLANCHE YURKA
J. CARROL NAISH
JEAN CAGNEY
WILLIAM HENRY
RICHARD DENNING
Directed by James Hogan
WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

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THE STAR OF 'IRENE'
as a madcap flame in a blaze of musical romance
From B'way's Famous "Tea For Two" Hit of Hits

Anna NEAGLE
-in-
No, No, Nanette
-with-
RICHARD CARLSON · VICTOR MATURE · ROLAND YOUNG
HELEN BRODERICK
ZASU PITTS · EVE ARDEN
TAMARA · BILLY GILBERT
STUART ROBERTSON
RKO RADIO PICTURE
Produced and directed by HERBERT WILCOX
WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

Are Children People?

Very strange and hard to understand people at times. Parents themselves can help, if they are aware that frowning and scowling are a sign of eye-strain. Use good light and much of the I won't - and - I can't behaviour will disappear; also other nervous habits.
SHANGHAI POWER COMPANY

Under £5,000 for Voluntary War Fund Contributed

Subscription List Ends on March 15; Extra Effort Needed to Makeup £10,000 Remittance

DONATIONS so far to the Voluntary War Contribution Fund for the month ending March 15, total some £4,300, which means that well over £5,000 will be needed to make up the £10,000 remittance to England. This remittance has been sent regularly for the past six months, and together with the original sum of £52,000, give a total of £112,000. It means that an extra effort on the part of China Britons before Saturday will be necessary to make up the required sum, but this should be forthcoming, in view of the importance of maintaining the remittance.

The British community in China, assisted as it is by many foreign sympathisers, can well afford to send £10,000 home every month, if all help to do it. It is emphasized that the best way of subscribing to the War Fund is to make a regular donation out of income, as suggested when the scheme was originally broached.

All subscriptions should be sent to the Chartered Bank or the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, for account of the Voluntary War Contribution Fund.

The official statement follows:—

DOLLARS ACCOUNT

Subscriptions received since last list	$108,505.01
Transferred to Sterling since last list	$108,505.01
	Nil

STERLING ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward	£1,083. 5. 3
Subscriptions received since last list	£1,741.17. 3
Transferred from $ a/c since last list	£1,526. 2. 7
Balance carried forward	£4,351. .5. 1

STERLING

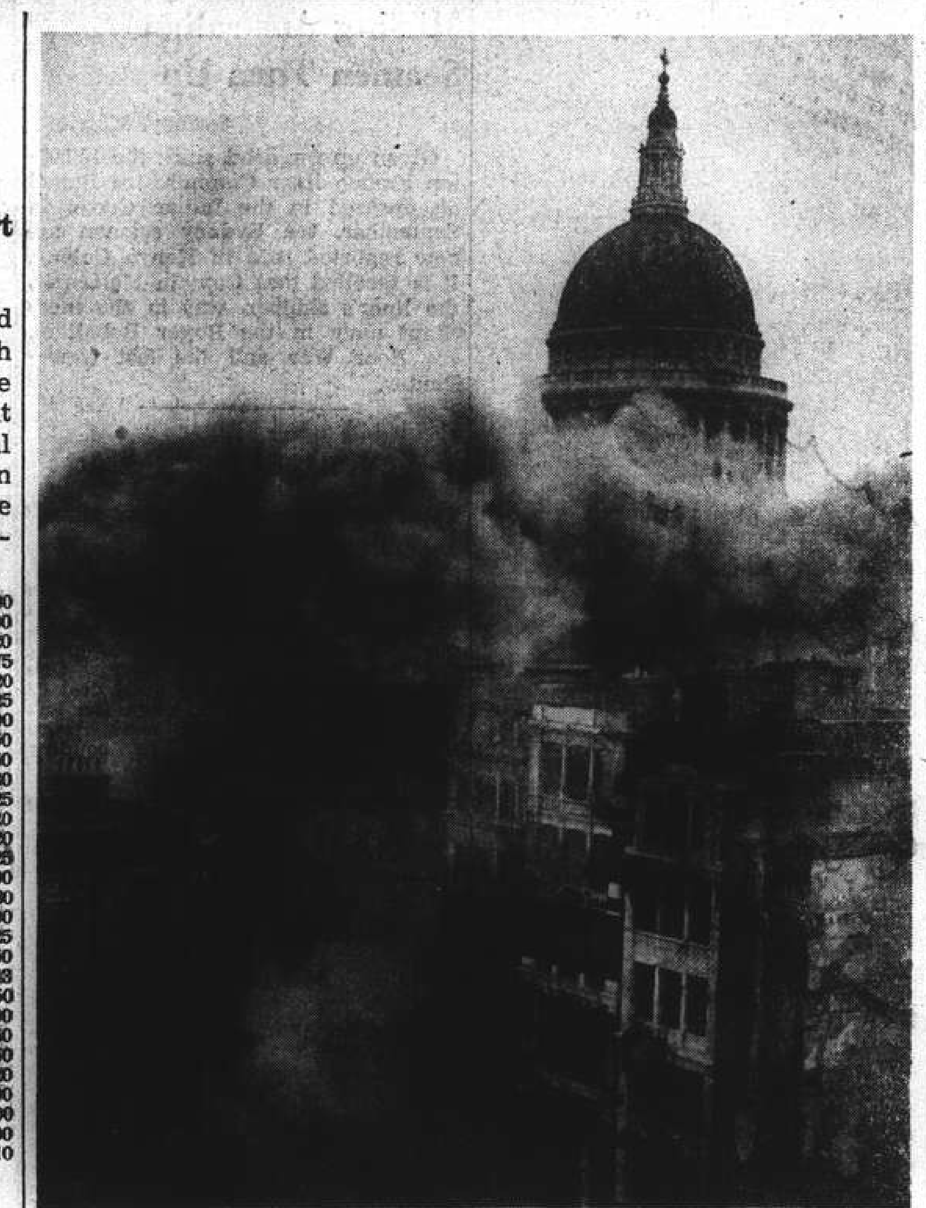
Royal Naval Reserve	£5
Mrs. M. G. Wilson	1
Peiping Contributions	32
Mr/Mrs. A. H. Aiers	10
Tientsin Remittance	500
G. A. Wuilleumier	50
Mr/Mrs J. M. Cuthbert	3
Richard T. W. Howell	1
Miss M. Peckham	2
Tsingtao Remittance	16
Drakeford, Davis & Wilson	20
Paper Co. Van Reekum (S'hai) Ltd.	10
Mr/Mrs. N. McMillan	1
Tsingtao Remittance	276
Mrs. A. S. Adamson	5
Thos J. Lindsay	7
Amoy Remittance	52
Peking Remittance	311
Hankow Remittance	152

John Andrew	1	Anonymous	2
E. L. G. Arnold	5	Anonymous	8
W. V. K. Chadwick	1	H. Heathcote	2
H. C.	2	Anonymous K	15
F. C. Duval	1	J. S. Kenyon	10
A. H. H.	4	Annab	10
J. G. Jones	1	F. R. B.	4
G. H. Outhwaite	2	L. C. Blanks	8
F. R. Ray	2	R. V. Thomas	10
A. C. Sinclair	1	N. E. Kent	5
M. Voigt	7	J. L. Bowker	10
L. A. Whipps	1	R. J. Stilliar	1
G. F. Dumbarton	2	E. G. Woodford	2
R. Stephen	5	B. K. Wallace	4
G. W. Tolmie	5	S. Flemons	6
J. R. McDonald	2	N. H. Lacey	10
G. W. Creighton	50	V. Rose	4
Anonymous	20	Anonymous	7
Westminster	30	Anonymous	1
W. C. Cassels	20		

CHINESE DOLLARS

Miss E. M. Adlam	$150
Miss P. M. Bourne	100
Mr/Mrs. Gordon Brown	125
Mr/Mrs. J. B. Brown	300
A. H. Chamberlain	100
N.W.B. and D.M.C.	250
Mr/Mrs. P. Comery	100
Mr/Mrs. B. H. Fookes	100
Miss S. M. D. Fredericks	300
W. A. B. Gardener	300
Mrs. M. E. Hill	50
Miss E. M. Hinder	200
Mrs. E. M. Hoffman	10
Dr. Ivor E. G. Hunter	450
Marjorie and John Huxley	10
Miss D. P. Latimer	50
N. Lazarus & Co.	50
Mr/Mrs. Iver Mackay	100
Mr/Mrs. H. H. Miller	15
Mr/Mrs. E. F. Mulvey	50
Dr. W. E. O'Hara	100
Mr/Mrs. I. C. M. Pemberton	150
Mrs. A. M. Piquet	100
Joan & Virginia	50
Mrs. E. E. Ranson	200
Mr/Mrs. S. J. Smith	30
Capt. A. Watson	50
Miss F. M. Wilson	20
Mr/Mrs. R. G. Woodhead	300
Sale of Old Books NINX	20
In memory of Colonel Colonna D'Ornano	100
Ernest/Mrs. Lucy Samson	5,000
Miss L. Remedios	5
Mr/Mrs. W. O. Barrington	170
Mr/Mrs. A. W. Sherriff	20
Miss E. Sherriff	5
Miss E. Artindale	10
British Residents' Association of Stamp a/c	12,000
Mr/Mrs. L. C. Boyd	100
Mr/Mrs. T. E. Wilkinson	25
H.G./O.M.Biggs	50
Mr/Mrs. Thomas Gwynne	100
Mr/Mrs. I. Benjamin	10
Mr/Mrs. A. H. Chambers	100
Mr/Mrs. A. T. Kemp	60
The Members of the Sikh Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police	100
British War Fund Portrait Studio per J. A. Stericker	318
Mrs. Eva F. Shekury	50
Miss Militza Varndell	20
The Junior Members of the Cotton Mill Staff of the China Printing & Finishing Co., Ltd. Pootung	102
Mr/Mrs. P. A. Corbett	100
Gunther Kirstien, aged 7 years	1
T. G. S. Alexander	500
Mr/Mrs. I. A. Levis	30
Four non-British Jews	85
Mr/Mrs. F. R. Stebbeds	10
Mrs. Dorothy Ellis, being the 9th and 10th thousand derived from sale of Union Jack Badges (Chinwangtao $1,000)	2,000
Directors and Staff of Arnhold Trading Co., Ltd., Shanghai, February Contribution	4,217
A Norwegian friend	100
E. Philip Higgs	200
Miss Ethel Simpson	35
In memory of Gertrude Mary Clements, Twist the rat's tail	20
In memory of Jacob Aaron Fredericks, Mrs. M. Howells	10
E. H. Shibbeth (through B.R.A.)	50
Miss Kathleen Fenton	110
Miss Edith Holmes	50
Miss Isabella B. Scott	25
Miss M. G. Scott	25
Miss E. Winther	10
Mrs. J. Broderick	20
Tommy and Kunigunda	10
Mr/Mrs. E. Turner	100
Master John Hayden Millier in lieu of Birthday Party	100
General Office Staff of all Nationalities of The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	194
Mr/Mrs. G. E. Clarke	25
A quiet evening at home—not gambling	40
In memory of Daisy Simmons—Adelaide Laval	50
In memory of Mrs. C. S. Peacock—Adelaide Laval	50
Mrs. Lloyd Bland	1,000
Proceeds of the Shanghai Race Club 1st Extra Race Meeting on March 1, 1941	9,207
Mr/Mrs. F. H. B. Harmon	30
Mr/Mrs. A. Hurry	30
B. S Customs Babu Singh	15
Mr/Mrs R. L. Aiton	500
In lieu of St. David's Dinner—"Cympu"	100
Miss A. S. M. Alexander	110
Miss E. M. Blake	100
Major/Mrs. K. M. Bourne	416
Mr/Mrs G. E. Brockett	50
Mr/Mrs. R. K. Burns	155
Miss E. M. da Costa	5
Miss J. R. Darroch	60
Master R. Davison	10
Miss M. C. Dunstan	20
Mr/Mrs. W. R. Featherstonhaugh	30
Mr/Mrs H. V. Gulston	100
Miss P. R. Gulston	100
Miss Cecilia Haas	10
Miss F. I. Harris	120
Mr/Mrs. F. T. Harropp	40
J.W.H., C. N. Co.	100
Mr/Mrs J. D. A. Hutchison	150
Miss M. Johnstone	40
Mr/Mrs. G. F. Jones	20
Miss S. S. Kelsey	10
L. Chadwick-Kew	20
Miss M. A. Leathers	15
Albargee—Tientsin Voluntary War Cont. Fund	200
Fortitudine & Prudentia	100
Rev. P. C. Matthews	120
Mr/Mrs F. McLennan	75
Mr/Mrs. F. C. McPherson	20
Model Dairy Farm	25
Mr/Mrs. Gordon Morriss	1,000
Miss G. D. S. Parker	50
Mr/Mrs. A. F. Parsons	50
G. G. & E. Patterson	30
Mrs May Pecaric	25
Miss J. A. Penfold	20
Miss L. W. Perkins	20
Mr/Mrs. H. W. Pilcher	25
Mr/Mrs. R. B. Roach	200
Mr/Mrs. R. Shellswell	30
Miss M. M. Sutherland	90
Mr/Mrs. R. A. Thomas	25
Mrs. A. E. Trueman	50
Mr/Mrs. T. H. Walker	43
Mr/Mrs. T. Walmsley	50
Rev. F. W./Mrs. Weaver	100
Miss E. S. A. Wheal	50
John L. Callie	250
Miss Nellie Williams	20
Mr/Mrs. J. Cornfield	200
K. G. Stephenson	1,000
J. P. Macdermott	200
Mrs. Beryl Blanche Johnson	10
Proceeds of auction of a bedspread presented by Mrs. Mason and auctioned at the "Gaol Dance"	347
20 per cent. of Stakes won by Rearmament	160
H. J. Moysey & Co., Ltd.	3,545
Mrs. G. R. Coutts	20
Mr/Mrs. J. Kindness	1,000
B. W. A. Garden Produce	120
Thomas Murphy	100
Dr/Mrs. J. D. Riddell	200
Mrs. Ada Rayden	100
F. H. F. Swayne	500
Mr/Mrs. E. Tate	5
In memory of Harry Westridge, West Hongkew Foreign Staff	64
West Hongkew—Darts suckers	75
The Ship's Company of H.M.S. "Peterel"	500
Mrs. Dorothy Ellis being the 11th thousand derived from sale of Union Jack Badges	1,000
Mrs. R. Stanley	50
Motor Car Refund	15
Sandy Fraser—bet lost	5
Rev. E. J. Ottewell	25
Bishop J. Curtis	100
Miss F. A. Walker	

H. A.	60	Ruth	50
R. T. Abery	60	S. R. Owen	100
Mrs. B. Alinge	15	Anonymous	10
Anonymous	150	X.	2,250
1066	50	D. Webb	400
D. F. Beare	100	G. J. Wells	100
Mrs. K. L. Bird	50	A. Cheetham	200
W. C. B.	150	W. G. Mather	300
J. T. W. B.	100	H. Hill	100
G. M. B.	40	R. K. Butler	500
J. T. Buckley	70	Ten Pins	50
A. M. Cobbett	75	Anonymous P.	500
Mrs. N. Armes	15	Anonymous R.	150
H. A. Crickmer	100	T. Crosthwaite	250
J. Day	60	Arthur Lingard	150
R. V. Dodd	10	Vasunia & Co.	50
H. H. Dye	100	P. B. Shroff	25
D. L. Evamy	50	K. H. S.	10
Rye Sussex	20	P. E. Longden	30
A. R. Forsyth	60	W. C. Gomersall	750
H. Garner	20	E. C. Robinson	100
Anonymous	500	Mrs. L. J. Self	50
Lone Wolf	120	C. F. Stockar	100
N. Greenberg	100	J. B. Martin	100
J. C. Greig	40	M. B. Z.	10
B. J. W. Grimes	100	H. J. Hunt	50
Anonymous	100	Anonymous	68
F. X. G.	25	A. M. Kerr	100
Anonymous	50	A. V. B.	40
B. H.	250	J. P. Hawes	25
Rosslyn	100	J. McDermott	100
Miss D. Hodgson	150	Two cherries	12
H	100	D. J. Boyd	200
Anonymous	250	Rogers/Ray	100
A. E. Howkins	100	J. N. Mehta	15
F. A. Inglis	40	J. Davies	300
Anonymous	20	J. C. P.	200
E. J.	200	M. C.	100
G. W. Jenssen	10	M. Robinson	35
L. D. Jones	150	Joyce Rielley	5
F. G. I. Kendall	50	E. M. Newton	50
Anonymous	150	F. W. Cochrane	200
D. G. Lean	250	John Malcolm	100
J. Linford	100	Taffy	50
I. H. T.	75	Reginald Kay	250
E. I. L.	25	G. W. Clark	200
D. A. Macfarlane	100	H. M. Parsons	10
Madge Pringle	100	R. H. H.	1,000
R. Manly-Allatt	10	W. E. Abbott	250
L. A. E. M.	20	J. H. Abraham	50
S. J. Hicks	100	G. L. Aitchison	250
R. Middleton	165	Bluenose	150
J. Miller	30	W. A. Artlett	40
A. & J.	50	E. A. A.	20
J. W. Morcher	250	P. J. Austin	50
J. M. M.	50	J. M. Bailey	40
R. T. Oates	35	H.M.R.A.F.	40
E. P. Oliver	250	H. F. Baker	25
E. I. Owen	150	Tim	500
J. S. Page	100	H. S. Bartley	70
Kenneth	80	E. Bathurst	150
Anonymous	800	W. B.	300
Anonymous	180	C. B. Blaikie	150
John Pickering	100	D. B.	100
F. W. P.	100	Dr. J. E. Bowen	250
G. Poliak	10	A. H. Bown	100
Miss Y. Pollock	150	A. D. Box	100
W. A. Powell	200	Anonymous	105
A. Welshman	1,000	G. A. Browne	10
G. D. R.	50	H. Brownlow	50
E. F. R.	200	S. Brownlow	10
J. W. Ridley	30	H. Brownlow Jr.	10
D. P. Ross	150	A. W. Buck	225
J. Rothwell	25	Anonymous	350
Anonymous	250	C. S. C.	100
J. K. Scobie	100	D. F. C. Cleland	300
A. V. Sennitt	60	A. Clement	200
O. Sidebotham	50	W. C. G. Clifford	100
C. H. Stableford	150	L. V. Coates	10
Mrs. E. Stockwell	5	E. T. Collin	15
Restalrig	25	H. C.	100
Dorset	30	Con	100
H. Stott	120	R. B. C.	10
T. Symons	15	J. E. C.	10
Rolbert	10	A. V. C.	10
S. O. Thorley	100	Anonymous	100
Anonymous	20	K. M. Cumming	500
G. H. Tucker	50	R. M. Currie	200
W. W.	10	Miss B. M. Daly	50
H. E. W.	40	Miss E. Danson	50
H. W. Welman	20	Goo-Goo	60
N. White	25	Anonymous	50
T. S. Whitfield	20	E. G. Davis	70
W. Whiting	100	M. A. D.	40
C. C. W. Willson	200	Henry Deeks	50
Kau	60	R. V. Dent	25
H. Middleton	200	A. W. H. Dowling	30
Miss M. Brown	5	R. Dudley	20
Anonymous	200	W. A. D.	10
Anonymous	50	J. Dunlop	25
John Stevenson	100	J. W. Ephgrave	50
J. M. Ward	30	E. B. F.	80
W. W. McKenzie	500	S. F.	20
L. F. S.	30	A. F.	35
S. Y. David	50	C. F.	50
Anonymous	15	L. E. Fisher	100
I. G.	5	J. L. Fletcher	25
Miss W. Lindsay	10	G. Flynn	100
B. E. C.	110	V. V. W. Fretwell	300
Croquignol	100	J. J. Gaffney	50
A. E. Taylor	40	Kerry	20
G. J. Valentine	25	W. F. G.	60
Anonymous	100	F. Gilbert	20
O. G. R. Beymon	25	S. G.	50
Mrs. M. Gates	100	Anonymous	200
Anonymous	50	F. W. Green	100
R. F. S.	100	Anonymous	50
V. A. H. Gunther	15	Bill	140
Nagai	100	Thomas Henry	20
Miss E. Patrick	25	W. J. Hawkings	200
W. C. D. Taylor	100	S. V. Heley	35
L. G. Johnson	500	W. H. Helm	20
H. B. Lobb	150	Mrs. E. M. Hicks	30
H. G. Banham	125	C. L. H.	90
S. J. Hicks	500	A. L. Honnor	200
W. Hamilton	300	W. H.	50
A. V. White	1,000	J. W. Pote-Hunt	100
Anonymous	50	J. T. I.	100
A man of Kent	70	Seaburn	40
J. R. Mothersill	400	N. S. Jacobs	30
NINX	45	Mrs. G. Jarvis	25
N. H. Price	150	Anonymous	20
Bet	4	D. G. Jones	25
Mrs. D. Brook	20	J. H. J.	700
G. M. Cowe	10	Liberty	1,000
M. M. Wardell	100	Freedom	1,000
R. M. Nash	200	D. J. K.	50
A. & E.	200	Anonymous	20
D. Keating	350	N. J. Karanjia	100
R. H. Wallace	200	Anonymous	10
I. G. Sinclair	30	Kim	20
A. T. Lavington	100	Kubs	50
R. Morgan	150	J. A. Kirkbride	50
J. Forbes	100	H. Kobrin	50
R. S. R.	50	Anonymous	100
Elliston & Co.	250	Anonymous	150
J. P. Mehta	50	L.	380
L. A. Street	100	A. C. Leith	500
H. H. Read	50	R. Lock	600
W. C. Cassels	420	C. D. Longhurst	500
Griffon 130	1,000	Mr/Mrs. N.M.	250
P. A. Emery	100	Anonymous	100
Anonymous	248	N. MacKintosh	25



Gun Cotton to Blow Up City Buildings

One second before this picture was taken Royal Engineers exploded a charge of 40 lb. of gun cotton under a burned-out building in Newgate Street. Clouds of smoke and dust billow skywards to shroud the dome of St. Paul's—aftermath of the German fire bomb raid on London.

J. F. Maclennan	190	S. B. Starling	60
A. J. Maitland	25	Anonymous	200
G. H. Mann	120	W. A. Stewart	20
J. J. Martin	50	P. J. S.	20
Rev. K. W. May	50	G. B. Stormes	50
G. E. O. Mayne	100	F. F. Sullivan	150
W. A. McDonald	500	C. V. Syms	25
F. M. M.	30	G. T.	50
J. M. McKee	50	M. T.	10
K. McKelvie	25	Anonymous	120
J. M. Mehta	15	A. C. S. T.	100
D. M.	50	R. C. T.	100
W. Miles	30	F. K. A. C.	100
M. F. M.	25	H. Walton	50
D. G. Mirams	150	M. W.	60
H. Moore	100	W. Wanderleach	100
D. Morison	500	K. W.	400
H. N. Muir	100	F. S. Ward	100
R. E. Nash	10	Rossweir	50
Anonymous	100	Ulsterman	200
M. O'Halloran	15	G. H. W.	25
J. C. O'Kane	100	W. C. Wilcox	10
R. H. O.	75	A. B. Wilkinson	130
P.	20	E. S. Wilkinson	100
A. Parr	80	E. Williams	150
A. S. O. P.	150	S. N. de Winton	200
E. E. Parson	250	J. Withers	25
S. P.	100	E. A. P.	250
P. N. V. P.	10	H. W.	18
N. P.	15	E. W.	500
S. M. Perry	25	St. Merille	30
C. W. Porter	700	E. C. B.	50
C. A. P.	50	Scoltie	100
G. Puncheon	140	L. C. H.	100
D. R.	150	W. Marsay	200
P. & E. R.	15	R. T. Hamilton	75
Mary	50	Anonymous	250
A. R.	300	Anonymous	5
D. R.	100	G.	100
W. H. Richardson	50	J. R. Blaikie	150
C. H. Ridgway	30	J. C. Burgess	25
I. R.	20	E. Rose	50
Anonymous	5	Thomas Murphy	100
Anonymous	200	F. H. F. Swayne	500
D. M. R.	50	C. F. D. L.	75
Anonymous	50	G. Manning	250
W. H. Sainton	125	M. H. K.	50
Miss G. Santler	10	J. P. S.	50
Cruiser	120	Anonymous	100
Duncan	20	N. N. Mehta	50
Anonymous	25	F. B. Bhedwar	50
W. G. S.	30	B. P. Mehta	50
R. S. Somers	20	J. C. O'Kane	200
T. Spikins	50		

2 Highwaymen Arrested After Staging Hold-ups

Two highwaymen were arrested yesterday evening, the first being carried out at 7.15 p.m. when two men, one of them pretending to be armed, held up a Chinese pedestrian in Yen Ching Li off Amoy Road. The miscreants robbed their victim of his overcoat and attempted to escape when he raised an alarm. A C.P.C. responded and gave chase after the gangsters, catching up with one and placing him under arrest. Later on in the evening, at 8.40 o'clock, a gang of three stopped a Chinese in Lane 849 Seymour Road and relieved him of a fountain pen and $10 in cash. The complainant went after the robbers and managed to detain one of them.

DURING his years on the Bench, Lord Roche, the new chairman of the Agricultural Wages Board, was one of the most penetrating and courteous of judges. He is still a keen angler and a good shot, and in his younger days he was a regular rider in the Bar point-to-point. In his undergraduate days at Oxford he belonged to that accomplished band of Wadhamites that included Lord Birkenhead, Sir John Simon, and Comdr. C. B. Fry.

"Their Courage is Beyond Belief"

Letter From Home Tells Of Intensive Bombing Of Liverpool

The courageous letter below was written from Liverpool at the end of last year, and reflects the qualities which are keeping Britons cheerful and patient under the bombing. Speaking of homeless, and sometimes destitute people the writer says "The courage and patience of these people is beyond belief." It is this determination which is beating Hitler's war of nerves, and it is this determination which will eventually beat Germany. Extracts from the letter follow:—

"A few nights before that, Hitler's "Blitz" descended upon Merseyside. The raids on two successive nights lasted for nine and ten hours, during which time between 500 and 600 bombers, each night, had done their worst—or best!!

"We came out of the Anderson shelter at intervals to see all was well. The second night was pretty hectic. One bomb jolted the shelter till all the parts creaked and, for a few seconds, we thought the house had gone. C. dashed in to search for incendiaries, but we were all right. At one time seven huge flares were floating over, making a weird daylight—every twig on the trees showed up. The sky was red with fire, and the guns were beyond my power to describe. They flashed and roared to heaven without ceasing for hours. We were not at all nervous. O. (aged 15) was very interested but finally went to sleep amid the din. C. always sleeps. He makes us laugh, and I'll bet Hitler would get a surprise.

"Considering the scale and ferocity of the attacks, I am surprised how much is still left intact. The law of Chance never fails to help us. Many bombs fell in gardens and parks, in the roads, on the shore, on empty houses etc. Thus the actual vital places hit seem ridiculously few. Many people are homeless, of course, and traffic was a problem for a day or two as there were time bombs apart from the damage. The services were never out of control; firemen worked marvels; everyone tackles his own fire-bomb promptly and so the damage is kept in check. Without that promptness the whole place would have become an inferno.

"I cannot see Hitler beating us by that method.

Courage and Patience

"The empty houses in our road have been turned over to bombed-out people. The course and patience of these people is beyond belief. I have been talking to a working woman who was anxiously looking for an empty house. She asked me about those in this road, but they were all "bagged." She had been bombed out weeks ago and was nicely settled, to be bombed out again. She had five children. "I don't mind for myself—it's the kids," she said. I was surprised at her understanding of the problems the authorities have to tackle. Not a grumble out of her! But real effort at solving her own difficulties.

"I am sure the Nazis have no idea of the way young and old bear the ordeal. People are much more helpful and kinder than they were. It is like one big family, absolutely loyal to itself, the fortunate ones helping the unfortunate.

"If we can preserve this spirit as the war goes on, we shall emerge from this chaos with a humane and dignified social structure that will light the way for generations to come. Many people feel we are capable of it and there is great pride in our destiny.

"We are passing through great trials here, and yet we all feel there is something better ahead which binds us together in faith and hope, not just for ourselves, but for all mankind. So, though we feel proud to be British, we do not feel any vain glory, and I think that is where we score over the Nazis."

Growing Resentment in Norway To Nazi Servitude

Another Exposure of German Methods Made By Mr. K. A. Persen in Radio Talk Here

RESISTANCE to the Nazi yoke in Norway is growing in bitterness and while superficially life would appear to follow its normal course, below the surface the tenacious and sullen struggle by the Norwegians is going on all the time against their oppressors, according to recent news from Norway. This was revealed, in another one of a series of talks entitled "Uncensored News from Norway" delivered by Mr. K. A. Persen over radio station XMHA" on Friday last. Among other things Mr. Persen said:

"Misery and death inevitably follow in the wake of the latest brand of Germanic culture. It is a strange and deadly form of psychology that governs a people who in such a brief period have caused so much misery to Europe and the rest of the world. A degrading mentality, a lowering of the intellect and a final elimination of the individual's will to think along rational lines: merely a senseless shouting of slogans, a blind following of an insane instinct for leadership.

A Boomerang

"On several occasions I have pointed out that Quisling and his unintelligent henchmen are steadily pursuing methods of propaganda and exhibiting such utter lack of psychology in their dealings with our people that their entire campaign is acting as a boomerang. One does not of course expect much understanding from such mediocre specimens who are also devoid of all principles, but it seems to me that certain facts even a child would comprehend. Incidentally this applies not only to Norway, but wherever the clammy grip of Goebbels and the Gestapo extends. This factor more than anything else will serve to bring Hitler's mad career of lust and brutality to the end it deserves.

The Norwegians quite obviously do not enjoy to hear continually even from an "usling" that their intelligence is below average, that they have been asleep for 2,000 years or thereabouts and other even less flattering phrases. The English Language is becoming daily more international and expressive if not actually enriched by the new words and expressions caused by the present titanic struggle. As you may have realized by now, my countrymen possess no mean flare for coining new expressions in connection with the present situation 'usling," a well known Norwegian word is another variation of "quisling." "Usling" means a wretch or craven individual. On January 17 Gulbrand Lunde, Tiny-Goebbels, delivered a speech in which he attacked the Norwegian people because it has carried on a most shameful life before the invasion, since it only thought of material things and did not possess the slightest moral. He also attacked the Norwegian nation because it had remained neutral and he insisted that Germany for that reason had complete right to occupy Norway.

Spitfire Fund

"As most of you may know today hundreds of Norwegian pilots, many of whom took part with honour in the fight in Norway against the Nazis, are now in training in camp 'Little Norway' in Toronto. Throughout the world collections in favour of the Norwegian Spitfire Fund are at present carried on. With the money which is now forthcoming in a steady stream more Spitfires will be bought in addition to the bombers and fighters which the Royal Norwegian Government has ordered from the United States. Many of these new planes have already been delivered to the Norwegian Air Arm in Toronto. I do not have to tell you that the men of our growing air force are looking forward to the time when they will take part with Great Britain and all our other allies in the fight against the Luftwaffe. They have several scores to settle. None of us will ever forget how our women and children were machine-gunned, and how our King and the members of our Government were chased like outlaws from place to place.

"I may inform you that in connection with the collections for a Norwegian Spitfire Fund a committee has also been formed in Shanghai, and I am sure you will like to hear that since January 7, this year the sum of about Ch.$85,000 has been forwarded to the Head Office of the committee in London. Considering the small Norwegian community in Shanghai this must be said to be a very satisfactory result. The collection is based on a voluntary monthly tax on the part of my countrymen, not only in Shanghai, but elsewhere in China. Once I did appeal to the public for funds to assist our neighbour Finland in her struggle against aggression, but thus far I have not done so in behalf of my own country. Perhaps you will understand and bear with me if, having informed you of this effort of ours to increase our fighting forces against enemies who are yours as well as ours, that I now tell you that we are also accepting—and gratefully—contributions from other nationals.

"The following incident is one proof of many how we free Norwegians feel about this collection for our Spitfire Fund. The crew of a Norwegian ship recently arrived in Newcastle after having spent five days in an open boat in the North Sea. Their first action on landing was to proceed to the Norwegian Consulate and deposit £100 of their wages then due in favour of our Spitfire Fund. The Royal Norwegian Consulate-General, Glen Line Building, is the headquarters in China for this collection".

Salvation Army Appeal

The 1941 Appeal of the Salvation Army has officially been closed but donations are steadily coming in, it is stated by Brigadier B. Morris, commanding officer. These donations, the officer said, are welcomed and will be accepted for a limited period.

Army Headquarters are at 40 Nanking Road, Sassoon Arcade.

The list of new donations follows:

Balance brought forward	$185,944
Rodger and Wiener	100
Lautenschloger, R. S.	25
Klyhn, Mr/Mrs L.	25
Thursday morning Bowling Club	20
In memory of Rt. Jude	15
D. Zon Yong & Son Eing	10

Sung, Z. K.	500	Munn, F. C.	50
Anon	150	Mabille, J.	50
Petersen, E.	100	Trock, E.	25
Greene, G. H.	100	Anon	25
Gibbing, F. S.	50	Henry, W. C.	25
Lenzlinger, E.	50	Ureuchenz, J.	25
Brunner, M. A.	50	Larsen, L.	25
Dunlap, A. M.	50	Anna Wilhelm	20

Taxis to Reappear in Paris Streets

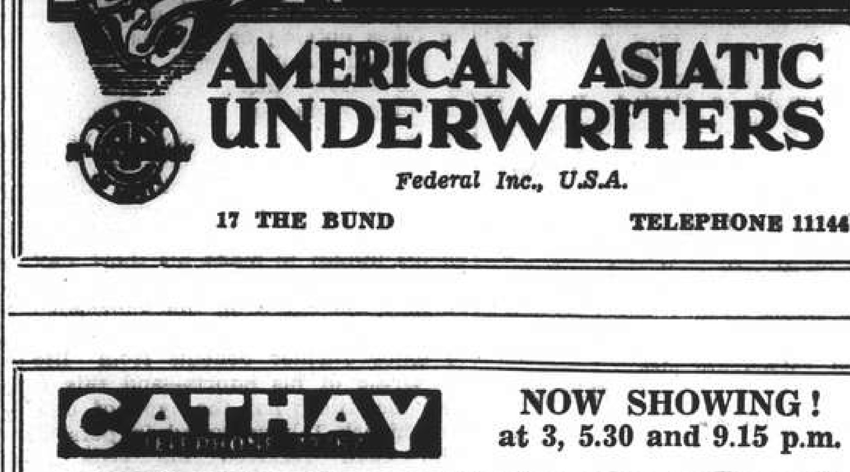
Paris, Mar. 8.

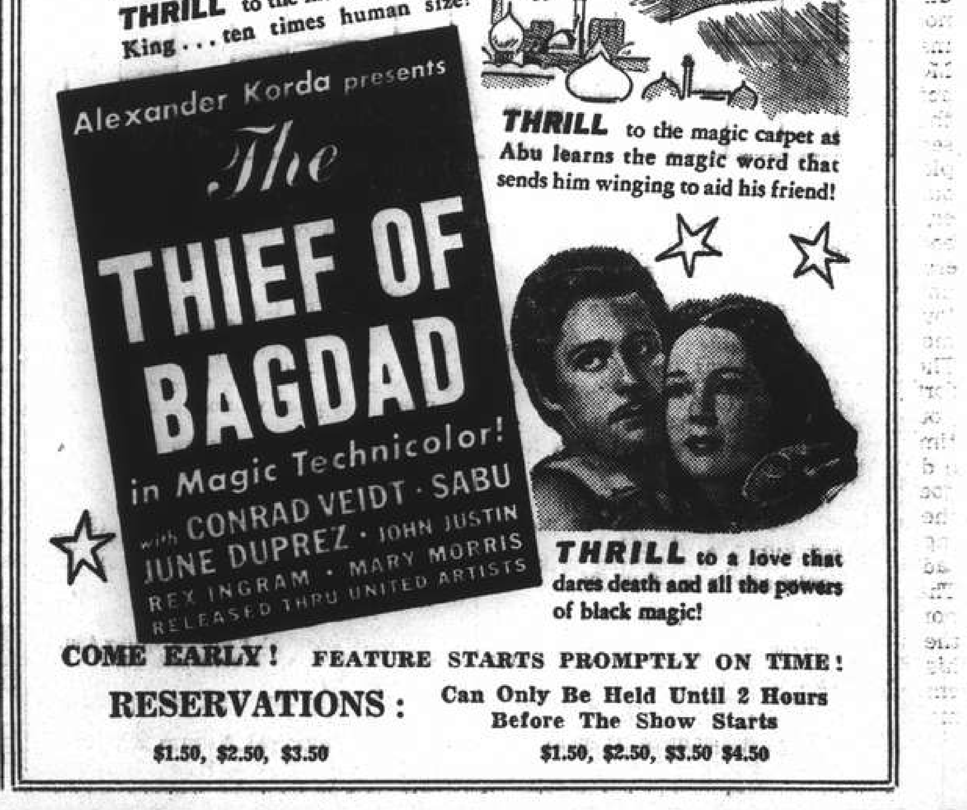
Out of 13,000 hire cars which cruised the streets of Paris before the war, about 600 will be authorized to operate again, on condition that they use acetylene gas as fuel instead of petrol. Since it is quite easy to adapt internal combustion engines to the use of gas, it is believed that several hundred taxis will be seen in Paris this spring.—Havas Telemondial.

"N.N."	20	Andrew, J.	10
Vaughan, F. F.	20	Winther, Miss N.	10
Fischer, Kurt H.	20	Wellbelove, E.	10
Gibb, Mrs. G. W.	20	Gede, Dr. E N.	10
Jung Kung	20	Whuen, D.	5
Chung Ting Jen	20	Wang Te Hsin	5
Potter, J. S.	10	Anon	5
Ricard, R.	10		
			$187,629

THE TOWER
9th FLOOR, CATHAY HOTEL
SHANGHAI'S MOST POPULAR NIGHT CLUB
MISS LARISSA ANDERS
IN HER ORIGINAL REPERTOIRE
AND THE
POPULAR "TOWER" ORCHESTRA
WILL ENTERTAIN YOU
DINNER AND DANCING
FROM 8:30 p.m.
EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SUNDAY
Telephone 11340

IN AID OF BRITISH WAR FUNDS
LYCEUM THEATRE
March 29, 31. April 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Matinee on Saturday, April 5.
MERRIE ENGLAND
PRODUCED BY A.D.C.
Under the distinguished patronge of H. E. Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, K.C.M.G. and Lady Clark Kerr
A. H. George, Esq, C.M.G.
(This space donated by the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd.)





LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

Music or Medicine:
A Local Doctor's Views

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—As the ratepayers annual meeting is approaching, it is time that those who like myself think that $400,000 could be better spent than on the Municipal Orchestra, got together and found a better way to use this money. Being (owing to my profession) interested in the treatment and hospitalization of the sick I would like to call attention to the following. A person on a small salary, and there are many such in Shanghai, may have to go to hospital, and unless he goes to a free ward he has to pay at least $8 a day and with medicine, dressings etc., this probably becomes $10 a day. The average foreigner if he has any earning capacity does not wish to go to hospital as a pauper but at the same time finds $10 a day too steep especially if he has a wife and children to support. He would most likely get through on half this amount and feel better, on leaving the hospital having paid for his nursing etc., Four lakhs of dollars would provide for an intermediate class at say $5 per day. The orchestra is kept up for a few expert music lovers. The majority of ratepayers including myself like to hear music but are absolutely lost when say "Aida" is played. One can frequently hear an opera on some radio station played by the finest orchestras in the world and I fancy nearly everyone has a radio of some sort these days. I went one evening some time ago to hear the Municipal Orchestra at the Lyceum and noticed so many of the audience asleep that I thought it was the correct thing to do, so I followed suit. To pay $400,000 a year to please a few music lovers and I would think that those being mostly in the upper classes many have left Shanghai for Canada or Australia during this world crisis, seems to me a criminal waste of money. As regards the putting out of work of the musicians I fancy most of them have other jobs and very little if any distress would be caused. If any of your readers know of a better way to spend money than on caring for the sick, they should air their views publicly as soon as possible as the ratepayers meeting is not far off and lack of public interest will allow the few to overrule the majority as in previous years and retain this incubus.

W. E. O'HARA.

Shanghai, Mar. 8.

First Measure of Culture

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Permit me to express, through the medium of your hospitable columns, my gratitude towards HUNGJAO and MUSIC-LOVER for their courageously backing up my enquiry or rather, rhetorical question put to those of Shanghai's population who have not the time nor the necessary cash to attend the S.M.C. orchestra's performances, but who have to foot the bill whether they like it or not. I am quite sure that they would rather see the money spent for a constructive purpose such as building up a future generation's strength and health, than for such an unproductive matter as music-sheets, 150 per cent. H.C.L. allowances of musicians and the enjoyment of a class of people who could just as well listen to a good classical concert over the radio. A superficial counting of XCDN's classical or semiclassical programmes for the coming week shows at least eight features catering to the anti-jazz listener, and if I made a mistake in counting eight, I am sure that I forgot one rather than added it.

This shows that there is absolutely no excuse for retaining an institution falling under the category of luxuries, which needs financial assistance from the tax-paying public, even if this assistance is small compared to the total expenditure of the S.M.C., estimated at $80,000,000, whilst adequate provision for the hospitalization of distressed cases is lacking.

The standard of culture and civilization of a modern town is not measured by its orchestra, theatre or cinemas, but in the first place by its sanitary institutions.

Or am I wrong?

INQUIRER.

Shanghai, Mar. 8.

The S. M. Council:
Some Radical Suggestions

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The nomination day for candidates for election to the Shanghai Municipal Council is approaching and the community of tax and licence payers needs to consider seriously who shall constitute the Council for the coming year. That a complete change in such constitution is not only necessary, but would be heartily welcomed by all but a few in the community, is easily manifested by anyone who will canvass public opinion.

The immediate policy of the Council has been strikingly indicated by recent utterances and reports. There was the letter from the Council to the plaintiffs in the Fangtan case now before the Court of Consuls and used as evidence for the latter. It was to the effect that the Council was not prepared to grant its amenities nor to allow utility companies to give service to anyone who was not prepared to pay such rates and taxes as the Council might levy; the question of the legality of such impositions, as the case itself has clearly indicated, being a matter of supreme indifference to the Council. This indication of the Council's policy has been well exemplified by utterances of the municipal advocate in the case referred to, as will be realised by a careful reading of the reports thereon. Then there has been the recommendation of the Sources of Revenue sub-committee of the Economy Committee and its acceptance by the Council, for a standing economy sub-committee of the Council's Finance Committee and the latter's terms of reference thereto, the principal one being that the new standing committee should proceed to its work of finding new sources of revenue unfettered by any legal interpretations or considerations. This particular reference is one all non-English speaking rate and licence payers should have clearly translated into their own languages. It means, if it means anything at all, that if the standing economy sub-committee can find new potential sources of revenue the Council will exploit them and leave it to the unfortunate assessee to prove at the Court of Consuls whether the Council has a legal right to impose such a tax. In the meantime the screws will be put on by way of interrupted utility services. A truly reprehensible method of procedure which smacks of totalitarianism at its worst. The question at once arises as to whence comes the idea of such methods. The only answer can be, from the Council itself and as such it must be taken as representing the considered policy of the present Council. The need for a complete change in the present constitution of the Council becomes therefore crystal clear.

The Council's constitution so far as the non-Chinese members are concerned, has been the source of great rivalry for years past. All nationals have been to blame. The British have resented any diminution of their power on the Council. The Japanese have always made the composition of the Council a political issue rather than leave it in the domain of domesticity and the Continentals have displayed a marked disinclination towards local civic responsibility. This has lead to a fight for split votes and has resulted in a domination of the Council's policy by the combined British-American coterie. This usurpation of power by such coterie is not pleasing to all British nationals; indeed there is a large majority who resent it as was evidenced by the one remark heard throughout the British community after the defeat of Mr. E. S. Little's amendment at the special meeting of ratepayers early last month. It was "the Taipans have again won the day." This resentment was intensified amongst rent paying Britons when they read in the "North-China Daily News" of February 6 the statement of Mr. Keswick opposing that amendment, when he said, inter alia,

> The Sub-committee first ascertains scientifically what ought to have been the assessment of the property concerned in 1937 and then increases it by 20 per cent., representing the general rise in rentals—taken as an average over the settlement, since that year.

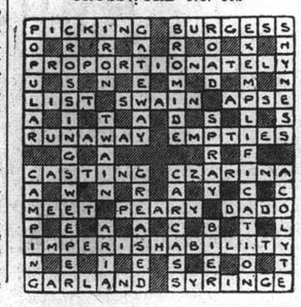
A more naive case of "taipanish" and vested interests' ideas of what increased rates they should pay could hardly be imagined. To think that the general rise in rentals—taken as an average over the Settlement, since 1937 has been only twenty per cent!! It is emphatically true to say that rent paying Britons would welcome a more democratic control of the Council's affairs and the curbing of the powers of the oligarchy now dominating it.

This is the time to effect such a change, by the nomination of a more international panel of candidates. Whilst all British and American ratepayers would do all possible to prevent the Japanese holding more than two seats on the Council, a big majority would support the candidature of a middle bloc and this is where the Continentals should accept their civic responsibility. Let the Danes, Norwegians and Swedes nominate one candidate; the Germans and Italians another and the Swiss join forces with the Greeks and nominate a third and there is not a shadow of doubt that these three canditates would be elected. The Japanese ratepayers would undoubtedly be satisfied with such an arrangement and incidentally would see to it that their own two candidates would be elected. It would not be too difficult for the British and American ratepayers to decide, by way of a pre-election poll, which four of the seven British and American candiates who will be nominated, should serve their interests on the Council and such four candidates when their choice became known would unquestionably receive the backing of the Japanese and Continental ratepayers also.

HUNGJAO.

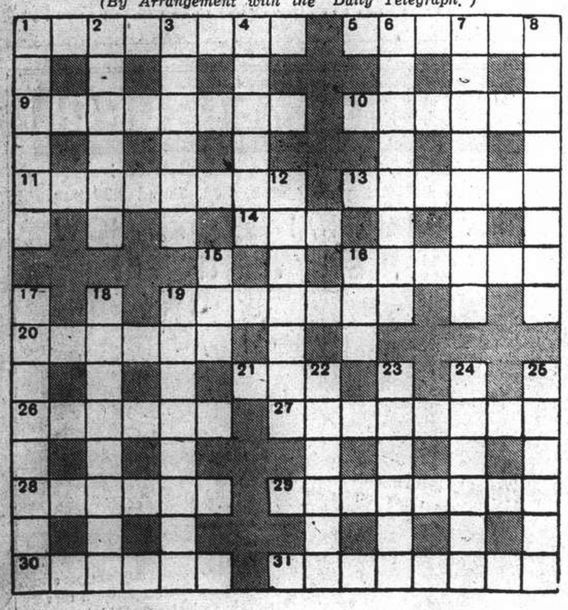
Shanghai, Mar. 8.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 602



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 439

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

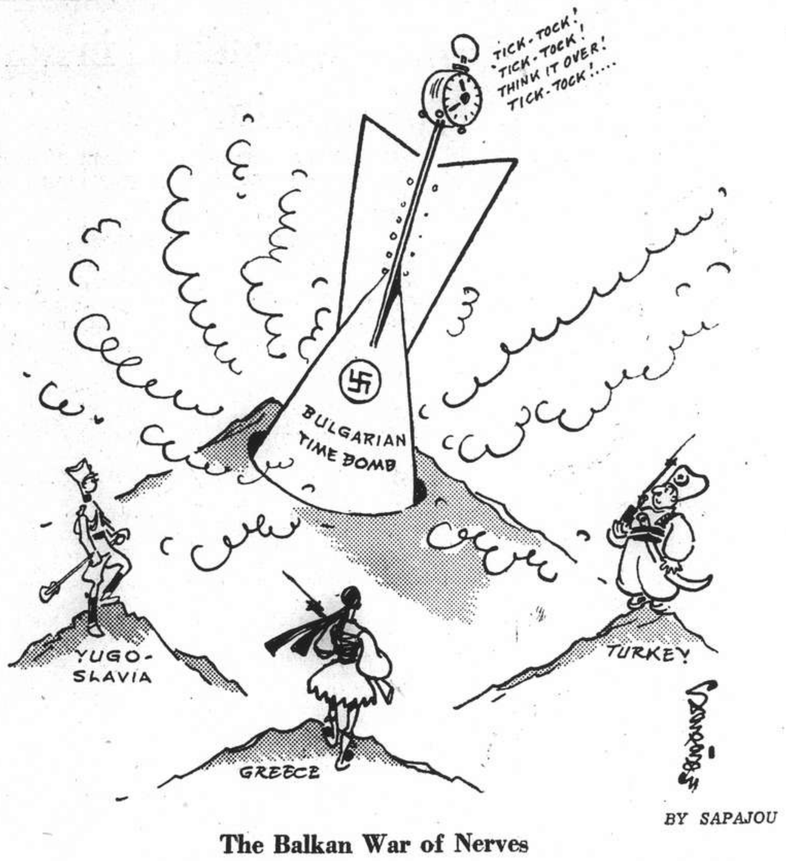


ACROSS

1 What on an envelope suggests a dent on the mudguard of a car? (6)
5 This correctly shows a privilege (6)
9 Oblique (3)
10 The cost of horse-hire for a day with the hounds (6)
11 Presumably this magistrate takes notes of his cases (8)
13 No, this dove is not much good for making soup with (6)
14 Travellers often have this in the train with them and yet pass it by (3)
16 Plan (6)
19 Part of a tanning process (7)
20 The obtuse of course do not possess this sharpness of wit (6)
21 Teachers think themselves lucky to have only one in a class (3)
26 Tree (6)
27 Food made of rich oats (8)
28 Some drug (6)
29 Parents don't choose this biblical name for their daughter (8)
30 What many can see through while others cannot (6)
31 Epithet for a pedigree tadpole perhaps (8)

DOWN

1 The result of an attempt by one of the family at cooking (6)
2 All that one passing by the Cathedral might get from the chants (6)
3 You want to try rum with tea, but get it in good condition (6)
4 No, this officer is not necessarily more coarse (6)
6 This might make a boxer groggy in more ways than one (two words—3, 5)
7 Symbolic of a challenge (8)
8 In rags (8)
12 Refuse (7)
15 Food upset in 19 across (3)
16 Even in this is some number (3)
17 Would this be the Scot to rouse some regiment from their tents? (8)
18 Common commonsense (8)
19 A nurse may administer this for a case after proper direction (8)
22 No, this London Club is quite trustworthy and well-behaved (6)
23 Scatter (6)
24 He provides cover for us in our extremities (6)
25 This geographical feature asserts its nature (6)



The Balkan War of Nerves

True Religion:
How to Prepare for Peace

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Such lengthy correspondence has been appearing in your columns on religious education as a step towards "preparing for peace," that I am provoked to add a few words to what has already been said.

Terrible as it may sound, I must admit that I dread the coming of peace only slightly less than I abhor the horrors of this present conflict, when I visualise the disasters which may befall all of us through the disruption of the world's economic order by means of which we have been living—however undesirable certain aspects of that order may have been for those whom circumstances deprived of easy access to all nature's provisions.

To wait until peace is declared before taking any action is courting this disaster but so far, no hints as to what line this action should take have been forth-coming and it would appear that, other ideas having failed miserably in the past, we might turn to religion as offering a ray of hope since no better means seems to exist for spreading a universal understanding, than through the various religious organizations, although I fear that none of the present Christian churches is capable of undertaking this work with the beliefs and ideas which they now have to offer.

Recent letters above the names of ELUCIDATOR and AVERAGE only go to emphasize the hopeless, narrow-mindedness of those who claim to follow these religions, and it has been my experience that those who openly profess to "have" religion are too often unconcerned about the worldly aspect of their beliefs and are ready to gain material benefits at the expense of their neighbours whom, in church, they profess to love as themselves.

True religion is introspective; it does not matter which god, if any, a man chooses to accept, so long as his life is spent in such a way that he takes nothing or expects nothing more than his just rights, in relation to his fellow men. His education should provide him with a yardstick by which he can measure his value to mankind and by which he may judge how much he is entitled to expect from life. His religious education should help to foster a desire to do his utmost to make his short stay on earth of some use, in order that he may die happy in the knowledge that those who follow will be able to enjoy further benefits from life by virtue of his efforts—and this is very definitely not the type of outlook which I have found in persons who have received the type of education referred to by one of the above writers.

It is impossible in the space of a short letter to enlarge upon this subject; I merely wish to draw attention to an idea which I feel is fundamental to any world order, namely, that we must, in a much more practical manner, find a means of imparting to men of all nations, a real understanding of their duty to mankind, and abolish in them every trace of the present desire for personal and national enrichment at the expense of others; and any petty arguments as to which of the present forms of religious pantomime is best for this gigantic task, is simply a waste of time.

H. G. Wells, in his proposed declaration of the rights of man, emphasizes that perfect freedom of religion is an absolute essential. Since a good Buddhist is better than a bad Christian, a man should be free to obtain spiritual education and encouragement from any religion he may choose, and it is our problem to find a means of ensuring that all religious organizations serve the common cause of improving conditions upon this earth, by making men conscious of their obligations to mankind while they are on this earth. This seems a sufficiently important end in itself and one which, well done, should automatically justify a place in the Promised Land for all who practice in an honest way the knowledge they gain from their religion.

I should like to see some form of universally accepted prayer introduced into all religious services of any creed containing the following points:—

(a) A request to the Deity for strength and knowledge to perform efficiently our allotted tasks with all our ability and energy for the good of our fellowmen, without desire for material reward beyond our just rights, and

(b) that we shall all be provided with the essential things of life with such additional blessings as we may deserve, each according to the merits of our services for our fellowmen.

(c) That all fear of hunger of need may be removed, that we may dispel all thoughts of greed of desire to accumulate for ourselves things which have been placed on earth for the use for all men.

(d) A reminder that as we enjoy life upon this earth, so others also have the right to enjoy the right to live in peace free from interference.

(e) Prayers should be offered for those who have been placed in, or who have achieved position of administration that they may be protected from all temptations to use their knowledge, position or power for their own enrichment.

A prayer such as this, together with a universal religious creed which makes man's first duty to his religion, a life of true citizenship, would go a very long way towards creating a basis for world peace, by removing the principal reason for our most obvious troubles, i.e. extremes between rich and poor through monopolies and exploitation in all its forms.

R. G. M.

Shanghai, Mar. 8.

Chinese Schism:
Some Advice for Chungking

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With his arrival at Shanghai, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador to China, brought us a firm denial of the rumour about a projected Sino-British military pact. Obviously, even the Japanese themselves might realize that, following Vichy's surrender to the Japanese mediation proposal to the Thailand-Indo-China dispute, the pending action of their southward expansion programme has become more imminent and it is beyond doubt that closer cooperation, and even military coordination, between China and Britain will be possible.

It remains, however, a serious concern that China will be greatly handicapped in her resistance to Japan and cooperation to all friendly powers if her internal "friction" still continues. It should be remembered that all Japanese papers rejoiced over the disbandment of the New Fourth Route Army. This incident, and the "friction" problem as a whole, has indeed not been settled yet, and the refusal to send representatives to the People's Political Council now in session by the Communists is an evidence of the fact.

Therefore, we, as real friends of China, would like to advise Kuomintang, Communist Party, and especially the People's Political Council itself to seek justifiable and effective measures to settle the problem peacefully and permanently. Such a settlement will be one of the determining factors of safeguarding the common interests of all nations in the Far East against the Axis powers. I hope you will express more "impartial not neutral" views to this matter in particular.

S. T. ROBERTS

Shanghai, Mar. 7.

High-Handed Measure:
Plight of Chungking Chinese

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—One reads with considerable regret the renewal of conflict between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. The New Fourth Route Army have been forcibly disbanded by Chungking under the charge of the violation of military discipline. The Communist paper in Chungking has been censored to prevent any publication of its opinion. As a counter move, the Communist members of the People's Political Council refuse attendance at the meeting now being held in Chungking.

As a private citizen not connected with any party or government, I can express no other opinion on the matter except one of profound regret. At such a time of national crisis, must one still indulge in self-seeking at the expense of public good?

I have always been, and still am, an unreserved supporter of Chungking. But I must say that Chungking is quite capable of high-handed measures as shown in the following case.

I have a near relative who previously graduated from the Yenching University, specializing in journalism. He later entered the Central Bank to join business. When war broke out in 1937, he was transferred to Chungking, bringing him his family—a wife and a young son. He retained his interest in journalistic correspondence.

Near the end of March 1940, in a private letter to a friend in Kunming dispatched by messenger, he wrote something which savoured of criticism of government. The case was found out and the messenger detained. My relative, a responsible man as he is, immediately presented himself before the Authorities concerned, acknowledging the letter to be written by him. He was put under arrest and has been detained ever since. There has been no trial. All efforts at securing his release have been in vain. He was last reported to be in a place called "Mud Bridge," near Chungking "undergoing training." He is well-treated; but strictly confined. Even his wife is not allowed to see him.

In August last year, in a final effort at securing his release, I wrote a letter to the Generalissimo, in English, calling his kind attention to this case and asking him to exert his influence in favour of justice and humanity. I pointed out to him that my relative's only guilt was unintentional indiscretion in a private letter and that more than four months' confinement was enough punishment for such indiscretion. But, as I feared at the beginning, nothing would come out of such a letter from a nameless person. The Generalissimo is too busy with the mighty cares of the state to attend to such a trifle.

But my relative has now been confined for almost a year's time. His wife and child, all alone in Chungking, still attempting to secure his release, are in a pitiable condition. I appeal once more to the Authorities in Chungking to temper justice with mercy in this case and in all similar cases in general.

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Mar. 8.

Missing Australian Seamen Turn Up

Sydney, Mar. 9.

Given up for dead since the 10,000-ton French liner Commissaire Ramel disappeared in the Indian Ocean in September, ten Sydney seamen are now reported safe in Kenya Colony. It is recalled that Captain McKenzie, the liner's skipper, was in the merchant navy in the Boxer Rebellion, the Boer War and the last war.—Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF MARCH 10, 1871

The Manchu, the first steamer of the season from the north, arrived on Saturday, and the Appin second yesterday. We hear that both had to break the ice to get up the river. One reported that there was a good deal of broken ice in the river, when she left on the 8th. Of market news, there seems absolutely none; no country dealers having yet arrived.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

Short Wave News

Shanghai Time

p.m.		m.	mc/s.
4.00	London	19.82	15.14
4.00	,,	25.53	11.75
4.00	,,	31.55	9.51
7.00	,,	19.66	15.26
7.00	,,	25.53	11.75
9.00	,,	25.53	11.75
9.00	,, via H'Kong	31.49	9.53
9.00	,, via Australia	31.32	9.58
12.00	,,	31.74	9.45
12.00	,,	25.53	11.75
12.00	,,	31.55	9.51
6.35	Manila	31.35	9.57
8.45	,,	31.09	9.65
8.30	San Fancisco	31.02	9.67
7.45	Australia	31.20	9.61

Important alterations in BBC Transmissions directed to the Far East.

Commencing Sunday, February 16, the BBC are broadcasting to the Far East as follows:—

		m.	mc/s.
3.30- 6.00	p.m.	19.82	15.14
6.55- 9.00	,,	19.66	15.26
6.55- 9.30	,,	25.53	11.75
9.45-12.30	,,	31.74	9.45
,, ,,	,,	25.53	11.75

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WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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Today's Programme

12.00 Light Music
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in Hindustani
1.30 Peter Adam's German Programme
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News From Home" at 3.50 p.m.
4.30 Chinese Programme
6.30 Polish Programme
7.00 **Relay of B.B.C. News (Conditions Permitting)**
7.30 French News and Commentary
8.00 Light Music
8.30 "Up the Scale"—Songs for Bass, Baritone, Tenor, Contralto and Soprano
9.00 **News in English followed by B.B.C. Programme and Local Announcements**
9.20 "Men and Their Arms." Talk by Alexander Carlisle
9.30 "Music of Freedom" 1—France
10.00 "From Strathspey to the Border"—Scottish Selections
10.30 Dance Music
11.00 **Late Night Final**
11.00 Peter Adam's German Programme
11.40 Dance Music
12.00 **Relay of B.B.C. News (Conditions Permitting)**

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Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. *24th talk on the history of French music.* The transformation of the Opera and the Comic Opera in France in the XIXth century. Auber, Ambroise Thomas, Meyerbeer.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.20 Concert:

Modern French melodies and Debussy's chamber music.

Debussy: The ballads of François Villon; Levade: The abduction; R. Hahn: If my songs had wings; Infidelity; The exquisite hour; The Offering; I am at your mercy; Debussy: String quartet; Fauré: Moonlight; After a dream; Autumn; The Churchyard; The secret; Lamento; Debussy: Sonata for cello and piano; Duparc: The former life; Song of sadness; Ecstasy: Debussy Songs of Bilitis; Ravel: Kaddish; Perez: Arabian melodies.

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5 4-Fold M.O.P. inlaid and lacquer high screens
1 "Columbia" 6-tube combination gramophone and radio set 110 volts
1 Bar counter with chromed rails and glass top
2 Velvet covered stools and wall shelf.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE LEND-LEASE BILL

With the passage of the Lend-lease Bill through the U.S. Senate on Saturday all that now remains to be done before the measure becomes law, is for the House of Representatives to consider the amendments which the Senate has made to the Bill, and, if it accepts them, President Roosevelt's signature will be all that is required. It is suggested that the amendments which have been made are not such as to meet with the disapproval of the lower House, and the chances are that their consideration will be more in the nature of a formality. Consequently within a few days the vast resources of the United States will be added to those of the British Empire in defence of that democracy for which both stand. Nothing more formidable could be presented for consideration by the Axis Powers short of an out and out alliance, and Great Britain, sure of her sources of supply, can now get about the task of finally beating the enemy.

While the passage of the Bill through Congress has been irritatingly slow to all those who realize how important a factor in this present struggle time is, with public opinion strongly behind the Administration in its determination to give Britain all possible aid, there was little doubt that Congress would translate into action the very manifest desires of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States. If it was feared that the isolationists would seek to prevent passage of the Bill by means of a filibuster, that fear has now been obliterated, and what appears to have been the course of action of those opposed to the measure was to justify themselves in the eyes of their constituencies,—or possibly important sections of them,—in order to make sure of their future support. It is one of the disadvantages of democracy that vast external issues on which they themselves depend for continued existence can at times be subordinated to domestic politics, but it is a disadvantage which is completely offset by the many advantages which the totalitarian regimes do not possess.

It will be noted from the records of the voting on the various amendments that the Senate did not vote on party lines, for members of both the Democratic and Republican parties registered their suffrages for and against the measure. The fact that in the ultimate result 60 senators polled for the Bill and but 31 against, a ratio which was confidently expected by expert observers, can be taken as more or less indicative of popular feeling throughout the country, though various polls which have been taken suggest that amongst the masses support for the Bill was even greater. Right on top of the Senate's decision comes a message from President Roosevelt to American farmers which cannot fail to bring satisfaction to the democracies: "Our granaries are full of stores of food and fibre adequate to meet our own needs, and the needs of our friends in other lands who are now fighting for their existence—fighting in behalf of all democratic forms of Government, fighting against world control by dictatorships."

In a comparatively short space of time the preparations which have been made in the United States to give the greatest aid possible to Britain, will be nearing full fruition. Already substantial quantities of war material have been going forward to the British Isles and elsewhere for British use. Within the next six months it will reach maximum proportions, which not all the endeavours of Germany and Italy in their own lands and those under German domination can hope in any way to match. If renewed confidence were required to continue this struggle, which is not the case, the action of the United States Senate would undoubtedly give it. It will have one effect which is completely desirable. It is a message to those nations, under the brutal domination of the Nazis, that the struggle for their salvation will go on and that Great Britain, with the valuable assistance of the people of the United States, will energetically prosecute this war to that victory which means the restoration of their freedom.

HITLER'S MOVES

The German Minister of Propaganda has been "goebelling" again,—it is to be pronounced to rhyme with burbling, another quite significant word,—and in his latest outburst he alleges that the Reich is ready for decisive action, and also that Germany has so many reserves that she does not know what to do with them. The British will be delighted to give him every assistance in solving his problem when the opportunity occurs, and it is to be hoped that that will not be too long deferred. Whether Hitler is ready for decisive blows or not remains to be seen, but recent weeks have clearly indicated that events have forced him to modify his original plans, and to strike out in southeast Europe in a desperate attempt to secure oil his reserves of which are becoming depleted by the huge demands which are made upon them by modern warfare. Hence the present trend to the Mediterranean. On Saturday last this journal indicated how completely Italy had been brought under subjection to Germany. That is corroborated by further information published elsewhere in this issue. The next move is to reach the same sea through the Balkans, and to that end developments may be shortly expected.

Here is to be found a complete parallel with the Napoleonic wars, when Buonaparte, checked in Europe, embarked upon his ill-fated adventure in Egypt. Hitler, having failed to win the Battle of Britain, and bring that country to her knees, having failed to weaken the determination of the British people to suffer all things for the cause of ultimate victory, seeks fresh woods and pastures new. His emergence upon the northern shores of the Mediterranean is the first move in that direction, and the probability of that stretch of water becoming the principal theatre of war is greater now than it has been at any time since the commencement of hostilities. There are ample grounds for believing that as Mussolini overreached himself in Africa, so also will Hitler ultimately do the same thing, for the longer his lines of communication the greater his vulnerability.

The last few days have seen increased pressure upon Yugoslavia. Hitler apparently would be pleased if that country would would sign a non-aggression pact, and permit the passage of troops over Yugoslav roads and railways. It is the same old technique which has reduced Rumania and Bulgaria, and it remains to be seen whether the Government will yield, or respond to the popular demand for resistance. In the meantime it is reported that Germany is also bringing pressure upon Greece to terminate its fight with Italy. Here again the attitude of the Greek Government has not yet been made clear, though undoubtedly again the people favour a continuance of the struggle. In a striking open letter to Hitler, Greece's most influential editor, M. George Vlahos, prefers a most powerful indictment against him. When Mussolini proved that his signature to international documents was just as valueless as Hitler's, Greece appealed to the latter for assistance. Hitler replied with soft words advising Greece not to mobilize, but remain calm and give no pretext to the Italians,—a simple case of one scoundrel helping another.

Whether Greece yields before the menace of German might along the borders of Bulgaria, or whether she will seek to resist a combined German-Italian onslaught, the fact remains that Hitler is all out to reach the Mediterranean, and possibly the Dardanelles. It has been said that he would refrain from approaching the latter for fear of antagonizing the Soviet, but the desperation of his need for a quick decision of this war may lead him to run risks which would not otherwise have the slightest justification. That desperation arises from his knowledge that his supplies are not inexhaustible, and that, if he is to continue this war, more and even more material of all sorts will be necessary. The struggle for oil which is now going on has become all the more necessary since he has been brought to the sorrowful realization that, despite everything he has done since, Hitler in September, 1939, committed himself to a long war, and despite Dr. Goebbels he has not the reserves in material necessary for a prolonged fight.

A Greater Navy

Some idea of the immensity of the British war effort during the past twelve months is to be found in the declaration by Sir Victor Warrender, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, to the effect that during the year ending March 31, 1941, Great Britain will have completed no fewer than 480 large and small warships, or five times as many as in any year since Britain commenced her policy of naval rearmament. If the figures of the British naval strength of 1939 are taken into account, allowing for what had been built in that and subsequent years, the British Navy must by now have a strength of about 900 vessels of all classes, in all probability the largest navy in the world. What is remarkable about the number of vessels completed during the past year is the fact that this has been carried out despite the attentions of the enemy air raiders. The conclusion to be drawn is that if the Germans had concentrated upon proper military objectives, such as naval dockyards and shipbuilding works, the probabilities are that such an enormous amount of construction would never have been completed. It is well known that they did not, but sacrificed whatever military advantage was to be gained by adhering to the recognized canons of lawful warfare in an attempt to strike a psychological blow at British *moral* which they conceived might end the war quicker than by paying attention to Britain's war production. The result has been a complete failure on the part of the German air arm to produce any results save the destruction of, for the main part, non-military objectives, and the slaying of thousands of non-combatants. As a result the British Navy is immeasurably superior in strength now than it was when hostilities commenced. That is why it has been possible to maintain adequate forces in the Mediterranean, and to make dispositions in other parts of the world as a result of the successful action which the Navy and its air-arm took at Taranto. It also explains why the remnants of the Italian and German fleets remain cosily behind minefields and under the protection of shore batteries. It also proves that, when the British policy of disarmament failed of its purpose in persuading other nations to follow suit, the Government took a wise decision to reverse its attitude and again resort to accelerated building. It was only by the maintenance of the nation's shipbuilding resources on a normal peacetime footing that the rapid expansion necessitated by advent of war became possible. Such skilled workers as shipwrights are not trained overnight, and the fact that, in addition to this very substantial increase in British naval strength, the construction of mercantile vessels is also proceeding apace clearly proves that the enemy have not yet been able to interfere greatly with Britain's industrial processes, and that claims made to the effect that they have not been badly damaged by German air-raids are in the main true. It is just as well to bear these facts in mind when considering the fantastic claims that the enemy puts forward after practically every one of his raids, etc. According to the tales he has been putting forth with sedulous care, the British Navy has long ceased to exist. Far from that being the case it has more than doubled its strength in the last two years a fact which is making itself felt all over the world.

STRAY NOTES

March 8.—I was thinking of the Shrike this morning in the light of my recent experience with the Geese; and I cannot help feeling how much this bird has been misunderstood. The type of Red-backed Shrike which is common here is very much like the *Lanius collurio* of England and similar varieties including *Lanius schach* of India. In all these birds the sexes are alike and I find it difficult to distinguish between male and female....except under unusual conditions such as this little story may illustrate. Two Shrikes were in a bare tree in the usual positions: the male on the highest twig and the female a few feet away on a lower branch. (Note that it is unusual to see both together because the birds prefer the evergreen trees where only the male's head and shoulders can be seen above the foliage). The male was giving some vivid impressions of a Hawfinch in full song, not forgetting the nice little trill after each phrase: the female sat quietly below, trying to look as if she liked it, as any good wife would. Finding the two sexes thus easily distinguished, I approached the tree wondering if there were any apparent differences which I had previously overlooked.... when the female left her perch and dashed into another tree from which she fetched something in the nature of a beetle or bug of large and fruity proportions....landed back on the same twig as the singing male and jammed it in his beak; whereupon the songster became silent and proceeded to chew the offering with obvious content. Then I knew I was right about the sexes of the two birds, for nobody but a female could think of such a simple way to stop a husband singing. Looked at from another angle the story is also illuminating: Shrikes are referred to as heartless, cruel birds; yet here I find them behaving in the most human manner. "Feed the brute" is obviously still the best advice to bird or bride.—E.S.W.

OFFICER AS PRISONER

All Parcels Believed Received

An account of life in an officers' prisoners' of war camp during the last year of the Great War may be of interest to some who are anxious about conditions under which their relatives are living today. The writer (to the "Manchester Guardian") was one of 64 British officers living in a large three-storied house with a small piece of ground in an industrial part of southwestern Germany. The site was enclosed by a double palisade of wood, with barbed wire and arc lamps, and was guarded by a threefold cordon of sentries, whose guardroom was in the building itself. Conditions generally were clean, including the bedding. In the basement lived half a dozen French prisoners, who cleaned the rooms and assisted in the kitchen.

Apart from hunger, appeased only by the arrival, after a few weeks, of bread and food parcels from the Red Cross and from home, our chief complaint was about the windows, covered with blue wash and intended no doubt to keep us unfamiliar with the landscape. The senior officer complained to the Netherlands Government; a representative arrived and the blue was removed. Our next plea was for walks on parole, and we dispatched 64 postcards to the Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George) saying, "We are not allowed out for walks." The Germans, however, refused to forward them unless they were altered to "Up to the present we have not been allowed out for walks." The cards were acknowledged from London, and occasional walks were soon allowed, usually in small groups with a sentry. Sometimes, however, the whole camp boarded special tram-cars and enjoyed a morning walk in some woods beyond the town.

The menu provided, chiefly soups and vegetables with a weekly ration of black bread, was enough to keep body and soul together but not to appease hunger or to maintain energy and stamina. An occasional egg (divided in two and served in sauce) was a luxury and meat was negligible. All was avidly devoured, including "wurst," sauerkraut, and a cold fish roe, but what fish we never knew; we thought shark from its coarseness. The diet was deficient in fat, and a tin of dripping from England came as a godsend. Later parcels arrived regularly, and we had enough and to spare—butter, tinned milk, oats, tinned bacon, meats, and puddings. We had a large stove for our own cooking. Soon wurst, roe, and ersatz tea and coffee were things of the past, but few of us lost our acquired taste for the black bread, which varied in quality, and none ever despised the vegetables, a feature of German cooking.

Ceremony of Opening Parcels

The question is often asked, "Will our boys get the parcels sent?" Well, communications are far more difficult now than in the last war, when Holland was neutral, and there are more risks of parcels being lost in transit; but we got all that was sent, so far as we knew. The senior officer had to be present when parcels were opened in the censor's office, and a list of the contents was made. After an attempted escape the censorship was stringent. Jam was emptied into another jar in a search for maps, shaving sticks were cut down the middle, chocolate was broken up, and shoes cut open at the soles. The enemy was certainly thorough. Thorough indeed when, after this same attempt at escape, we had to undress whilst our clothes were examined, and afterwards were turned into the yard for several hours whilst palliasses were opened and the camp thoroughly ransacked.

Our chief recreation was the skittle-alley. The yard was too small for football or cricket, though football was tried. We got together a decent library, and had a small canteen, run with camp money. There was also a book for requests and suggestions. One request for "steak and chips for 64 officers" landed its author in prison for a week.

There was a daily parade before the commandant, who gravely announced, through the interpreter, every German victory. We were assured, on the Russian collapse, that peace was imminent, and in the spring of 1918 that the war was virtually over. German newspapers were available, as was the "Continental Times," a vituperative little propaganda sheet, printed in English, whose shrieking crescendo about ultimate German victory reached its height only a few days before the German collapse. We got all our parcels, but lost all our belongings during the welter of the revolution following the Kaiser's abdication. All was packed, but nothing reached the station. We grew accustomed to the sound of the sirens, and French air-raids were numerous, if not large-scale. We had no deep shelters, but were always escorted to the top floor of the house, lest, we were told, "we might escape if the groundfloor windows were broken."

IN PARENTHESIS

Too Much

JOHNSON "What gives Parker that strained look—business worries."

Jones: "No, he picked it up trying to listen to his wife and the radio at the same time."

* * *

Average Motorist

SERVICE station man: "How much gasoline does the tank in your car hold?"

Autoist: "I don't know. I've never had enough money to get it filled yet."

* * *

Definite Rebuke

"I ASKED if I could see her home."

"And what did she say?"

"She said she'd sent me a photo of it."—"Montreal Star."

* * *

Not Even the Lawn Mower!

"HAVEN'T you missed the folks that used to live next door?"

"No. The reason is that they never borrowed anything, so we hardly knew them."

* * *

Fair Question

JUNIOR: "Daddy, are you sure that the world is round?"

Daddy: "Yes, I'm positive."

"Well, then, how can people go to the far corners of the earth?"

* * *

Patriotic Gesture

"So you traded in your old car, at last," said the pessimist.

"Yes," said the optimist, "I'm not one to hold back on our defence programme when the Government needs scrap iron."

* * *

From the Hills of Aberdeen

A TAXICAB passenger, arriving at his destination, paid the fare but did not tip the driver.

"You forgot something," said the driver.

"What?" asked the passenger in honest bewilderment, slapping his pockets and peering back into the cab.

"Your bagpipes," retorted the driver.—Chicago "Tribune."

* * *

The Let-down

FOR months he had been her devoted admirer. Now, at long last, he had collected sufficient courage to ask her the most momentous of all questions.

"There are quite a lot of advantages in being a bachelor," he began, "but there comes a time when one longs for the companionship of another being—a being who will regard one as perfect, as an idol; whom one can treat as one's absolute property; who will be kind and faithful when times are hard; who will share one's joys and sorrows—"

To his delight he saw a sympathetic gleam in her eyes, Then she nodded in agreement.

"So you're thinking of buying a dog?" she said. "I think it's a fine idea. Do let me help you choose one!"—"Tit-Bits."

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Brilliant Rally by Club XV Almost Gains the Day

Crack Japanese Side Win Exciting Match by 14-13; Club Within Ace of Victory After Trailing 14-5

A BRILLIANT rally by the Club 1st XV in the second half of their encounter with the Shanghai Japanese Rugby Football Association 1st XV at Kiaochow Park yesterday afternoon very nearly turned what at what time seemed a complete rout into something approaching a wonderful victory, but after the Club had got within a point of their doughty rivals' score, the burst fell short and the Japanese finally finished with a 14 points (one goal and three tries) to 13 (two goals and one penalty goal) victory.

The game throughout, and especially towards the end when the losers were pressing extremely hard, was intensely interesting and though the Japanese very obviously deserved their victory it is doubtful whether they would have finished ahead had the Club forwards played throughout the encounter as they played in the closing quarter of an hour.

A strong wind down the pitch gave the Japanese a considerable advantage in the initial half but thereafter the boot was on the other foot and the Club were very definitely on top. Had the Club pack played in the first half as they did in the second half the Japanese would by no means have had the scope and space in which to manœuvre but the fact remains that early on the Club forwards played very poorly, good and determined following up coupled with hearty bustling tactics being most conspicuous by their absence. Boyd and Gammie tried very hard throughout but it was not until the closing minutes of the match that the Club forwards really came to life. When they did the splendid Japanese pack knew they were in for a game.

Japanese the Better Team

The Japanese, there can be no doubt, were the better team. At times they played most attractive football and left the Club defence in a maze. Their outsides played football in its proper sense and the manner in which they drew the Club defence before handing in their automatic, precise manner was an object lesson in the art of rugby. Takahashi was the star of the afternoon with his brilliant running and swerving and the way in which he baffled the Club defence had to be seen to be believed. There is no exaggeration when it is said that this brilliant ex-Meiji University player is easily the finest outside seen in Shanghai during the past decade. Indeed it is more than probable that he would fare extremely well in the best circles at home.

Another player who commanded attention yesterday was Inoue, the diminutive Japanese scrum-half, whose passes to his backs were at times delightful to watch. He was always a split-second faster than his opposite number and he made the most of his chances to put his outsides away time and time again. All the Japanese players did well and with Hara, the full-back, excelling occasionally when hard pressed, the team worked as a team and not as fifteen individual players.

Fine Kicking by Chadwick

Chadwick, for the Club, excelled with his brilliant goal kicking and had it not been for him the losers would have gone down heavily. He kicked two goals from almost impossible angles and had he scored from a comparatively easy penalty the Club would have gained the day, but he did more than justify his selection. On the whole the Club were inclined to be sluggish and were by no means as fit or fast as the Japanese.

A large crowd was in attendance when the Club kicked off against a strong wind. The ground was bone hard and all in favour of fast running. In the first minute Thomas was offside 30 yards from the Club posts and Yamazaki only just missed with the ensuing kick for goal. The Japanese showed up well early on with their excellent running and handling and it was not long before they opened the scoring. In the third minute Koyakumara was placed in possession after a fine movement among the threes and he made no mistake to outdistance the Club defence. The try was not improved. One minute later Takahashi, with the finest effort of the afternoon, scored close to the posts after a scintillating run of sixty yards that took him past no less than seven bewildered Club defenders who never laid a hand upon him. Otaki did the rest.

Japanese Continue Scoring

The Japanese continued to have the better of the play but good defensive measures kept them out. Killingbeck with a fine tackle upset Takahashi when it seemed that he was through but the eventual winners maintained their heavy pressure. In the seventh minute the ball was broken and a new one had to be called for. The Club did better thereafter but half-way through the half Takahashi went on a spree once more and swerving and wriggling his way through a crowded defence scored near the posts but the kick for goal failed. Ten minutes later Koyakumaru eluded the Club defence for the second time after a fine bout of passing among the Japanese threes and scored far out. Again the kick for goal failed.

The Club then came into own for almost the first time and in the last seconds of the first half Brandt scored almost on the flag after a useful movement among the backs following some good work by the forwards. With a brilliant kick Chadwick sent the ball sailing between the posts.

A Different Club Side

A different Club side was seen after the interval and with the wind in their favour they had considerably more of the game. They failed to use the wind advantage to its fullest extent, however, and several possible chances were missed on this account. Chadwick narrowly missed a penalty kick in the ninth minute while a little later Thornley was warned by the referee for roughness. In the fifteenth minute Chadwick scored a penalty goal from 35 yards with another excellent kick taken from the touch line. This heartened the Club considerably and from this point until the end the Club were definitley on top. In the 25th minute, after considerable pressure, Reynolds bullocked his way through from a five yard scrum to score near the posts for Chadwick to add two more points. Though the losers tried hard in the closing minutes to get through once again they were foiled by a very solid defence. The Japanese, apart from three occasions, never impressed after the interval, but their defensive measures were upon to a high standard.

Shanghai Japanese 1st XV:—Hara; Koyakumaru, Ogawa, Takahashi, Yoshimura; Takaraibe, Yagai, Miyahara, Endo, Inouye, Eguchi, Yamazaki, Sakurauchi, Otaki.

Club 1st XV:—Killingbeck; Brandt, Thornley, Kennedy, Hocking; Thomas, Sim; Reynolds, Yanus, Gammie, Chadwick, Pow, Whaley, Boyd, MacKay. Referee: Mr. G. S. Dunkley.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Winners of the Skottowe Cup

Pictured above are the winning P.T.H. eleven that vanquished the S.F.X. team in the final of the Skottowe Cup yesterday afternoon at the Race Course. From left to right: (Front row), Dobrenky, Kidby, Cochran, Tivoniuk, Tingle. (Back row), Logan, Griffiths, Schneierson, Leriou, Caro, Katemopoulos.

P.T.H. Snatch Skottowe Cup From Highly-Fancied Saints

Thrilling Cup Final Sees Lead Changing Hands Twice; P.T.H. Winning by 4-3 in Final Minutes

By "Corinthian"

DESPITE the comparatively low standard to which local football has descended in the absence of the Army competitors, the 1940-41 season will go down in history as a memorable one of upsets. Yesterday afternoon at the Race Course another niche was carved in the annals of Shanghai soccer when the P.T.H., at present bottom in the first division standings, outplayed the highly-fancied S.F.X. before a capacity crowd of spectators to win the coveted Skottowe Cup by four goals to three.

This victory dates back to an amazing rally started by the P.T.H. several weeks ago at the Canidrome when they edged out the A.S.F. by 7-6 after trailing by 5-2 early in the second half. From this stage the Schoolboys have played inspired football, bowling over the Police in the semi-final of the Skottowe Cup, drawing with the formidable Tung Hwa and now, to cap their record of outstanding performances, winning the highly-prized senior trophy for the first time since 1922.

Triumphant Wave of Success

Bitter rivalry between the teams and the fact that this was the only occasion in Shanghai's history that two schoolboy teams have met in the final of the Skottowe Cup, set the stage for yesterday afternoon's grimly-fought encounter, and the P.T.H. emerged victorious—not through superior football skill—but through that incredible enthusiasm which has borne them on the crest of a triumphant wave for three successive weeks of the most important fixtures in the season.

Brilliant work by the P.T.H. half-back line, in which the youthful Griffiths was outstanding succeeded in keeping the dangerous S.F.X attack in check, and after Karolitch was injured in the second half the Saints never looked like potential winners. Foyn and the Edwards brothers were off-colour—particularly in the shooting department—although it must be admitted that the inspired work of the opposing defenders gave them little opportunity to display their wares.

Another hard worker in the P.T.H. intermediate line was Caro, while Leriou, Logan and Katemopoulos all cleared the S.F.X. attacks with confidence. Schneierson was badly fooled by Karolitch on one occasion but otherwise was safe and pulled down some high shots in a brilliant manner.

The teams:

P.T.H.:—Schneierson; Katemopoulos, Logan; Griffiths, Leriou, Caro; Dobrenky, Kidby, Cochran, Tivoniuk, Tingle.

S.F.X.:—Kabbert; Garwood, S. Schultz; M. Greenberg, W. Petterson, H. Petterson; Laskovski, Foyn, Karolitch, F. Edwards, C. Edwards.

Dobrenky Scores Early On

The winners kicked off with the wind and it was not long before the Saints' goal was in difficulties. After a series of raids the P.T.H. opened their account through Dobreky, who scored from point-blank range on receiving a cross from Tingle in an unmarked position.

The Saints tried hard to settle down but the quick tackling of Griffiths and Caro, combined with the poor support given the forwards by the defence, failed to subdue the opposition. In the 25th minute, however, the S.F.X. supporters had a moment of thrilling suspense when Foyn put Karolitch through, but Schneierson ran out of goal boldly and stopped the centre-forward's drive at point-blank range

Kidby and Cochran each missed narrowly during a series of raids by the P.T.H., but these persistent efforts were finally rewarded in the 40th minute when Tingle put the winners two goals up. Dobrenky sent over a low centre which was cleared by Garwood to Kidby. The latter crossed once more and this time Tingle gained possession of the ball some 10 yards' out and netted before the S.F.X. defence could recover from the surprise.

S.F.X. Firecrackers

Firecrackers, let off by jubilant S.F.X. supporters, blasted the atmosphere shortly after the resumption when the losers staged a sudden rally that earned them three goals in about five minutes and appeared likely to reverse the outcome of the game. Karolitch accounted for the first goal in the seventh minute with a sparkling piece of individual play. Receiving a pass from Foyn, the centreforward weaved his way through the P.T.H. defence and, after drawing Schneierson from the goal, cleverly tapped the ball to the other side of the net.

Two minutes later Logan was pulled up for fouling in the penalty area and the Saints were given a spot-kick. Foyn took the shot but Schneierson just got his fingers to the ball and deflected it past the post. Referee Carnell, however, ordered the kick retaken as the players had moved, this time the S.F.X. captain found the net without much difficulty. Once again the kick was repeated for the same infringement, but Foyn made no mistake with his third attempt.

Saints Take the Lead

With the P.T.H. still somewhat bewildered by the sudden turn of fortune, the losers took the lead through Karolitch but lost the services of the latter player in the effort. The centre-forward went through again and Schneierson came out to meet the ball. The goalkeeper, though nearer the leather than his opponent, hesitated, and this cost him the point for Karolitch just managed to deflect the ball into the far corner of the net. He collided with the custodian and Logan, however, and had to be carried off the field, returning after 10 minutes but proving of little value to the team.

Not discouraged by this sudden reversal of fortune the P.T.H. pulled an extra ounce of spirit out of their plentiful bag of enthusiasm and scored twice in the next 20 minutes to keep the record intact and pour scorn on the heads of the prognosticators.

The Winning Goal

Shortly after Karolitch left the field Tingle sent over a beautiful corner kick and Cochran headed in the equalizing goal, while 10 minutes before the end of the game a lovely opening created by Tivoniuk enable the P.T.H. centre-forward to go through single-handed and beat Kabbert with ease.

Captain H. G. Reed, popular President of the Shanghai Football Association, presented the Skottowe Cup to the winning team at the close of the game with a few appropriate remarks.

British Navy Lose To Three Cultures

Fielding four players formerly on the Lido line-up, Three Cultures took the British Navy into camp at the Canidrome yesterday morning when they beat the Tars by 3-1 before a fairly large crowd of enthusiastic Chinese spectators.

The sailors had only themselves to blame for losing the match for they had almost as much of the game as their opponents, but showed a distinct lack of finish in front of the goal. This was particularly in evidence in the second half when Walkden and Liddington missed several "open" goals.

The victors were best served by K. S. Suen in the forward line and L. K. Chang in the defence. Both of these players were on the Lido team last year and their brand of soccer was a bit too good for the losers. T. Y. Cheng and Z. Kiang, from the Lido Reserves, also played well.

Three Cultures:—T. Y. Cheng, L. K. Chang, P. Y. Wang, T. P. Wang, U. C. Woo, Z. Kiang, S. M. Dao, K. D. Sung, K. S. Suen, K. D. Yuen and G. L. Chow.

British Navy:—Holman, Cranswick, Mariner, Hornsey, Mattison, Clyde, Hart-Baker, Munn, Walkden, Austin, Liddington.

English Football Results

London, Mar. 9.

Following are the results of football games played yesterday:

WAR CUP (2ND ROUND SOUTH)
Arsenal 5, Watford 0
Chelsea 3, Brentford 1
Leicester 1, Notts Forest 1
Mansfield 6, West Bromwich 2
Northampton 1, Tottenham 3
Queen's Park R. 4, Aldershot 2
Reading 0, Cardiff 1
West Ham 3, Southend 1

(2ND ROUND NORTH)
Barnsley 1, Grimsby 1
Blackburn 2, Manchester City 4
Middlesbrough 2, Leeds 0
New Brighton 0, Tranmere 4
Newcastle 4, York 1
Preston 2, Bolton 0
Sheffield United 3, Hull 1 after extra-time
Southport 0, Everton 5

FOOTBALL LEAGUE SOUTH
Brighton 3, Southampton 1
Portsmouth 9, Luton 2

SOUTH REGIONAL
Crystal Palace 5, Millwall 3
Walsall 7, Stoke 3
Norwich 2, Fulham 0

NORTH REGIONAL
Bradford City 2, Bradford 2
Burnley 4, Oldham 0
Chester 4, Blackpool 3
Crewe 2, Rochdale 5
Liverpool 7, Wrexham 2
Manchester United 7, Bury 3
Stockport 1, Chesterfield 0
Lincoln 4, Sheffield Wed. 1
Halifax 4, Huddersfield 0
Rotherham 1, Doncaster 2

WESTERN REGIONAL
Bristol City 7, Swansea 1

SCOTTISH CUP
Celtic 3, Motherwell 2
Partick 4, Airdrieonians 2
Albion 5, Morton 2
Hamilton 5, St. Mirren 5
Falkirk 2, Third Lanark 2
Dumbarton 1, Glasgow Rangers 8
Hiberian 3, Hearts 2
Queen's Park 1, Clyde 1

OTHER MATCHES
Army 2, Royal Air Force 2
Cambridge Town 3, Cambridge Univ. 4
Notts County 3, Combined Services 1
Oxford City 4, Oxford University 1

Rugby Union

Brigade of Guards 19, London 26
St. Mary's Hospital 17, Aldershot Command 5
Wasps 3, Metropolitan Police 3
Bedford 16, Guay's Hospital 19
Gloucester 10, Birmingham Univ. 12
Oxford University 10 Rosslyn Park 6
Weston Supermare 3, Bath 23
Rugby 5, Northampton 6
Lancashire 8, Corkshire 15
Rosslyn Park 3, Army XV 34
Middlesex Hospital 24, Old Blues 0

Rugby League

Batley 2, Hull 11
Bramley 5, Bradford Northern 29
Castleford 8, Dewsbury 14
Huddersfield 9, Leeds 3
Hunslet 17, York 0
Keighley 11, Halifax 5
Wakefield Trinity 6, Fentherstone Rovers 0 friendly
Oldham 30, Leigh 0.—Reuter.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Kicking to Relieve Pressure

Thornley, one of the Club centres, relieves pressure from a concerted Japanese raid with a fine kick to touch from the 25-yard line.

Hockey Trial Ends In 2-2 Draw

Yesterday' hockey trial between the Probables and Possibles of the "Other Clubs" for the selection of an aggregation to meet the visiting Tientsin eleven during the Easter holidays, revealed the interesting fact that "Other Clubs" will not be at all lacking in material from which to pick their team.

The final score of 2-3 is not of immediate importance in a trial of this type but it was interesting to note that the Probables did not have things entirely their own way as expected, and that the Possibles were able to force a draw.

Prominent in the forward line of the Probables were Fonseca and Waldmann. The former, though making only spasmodic appearances on the hockey field this season, has lost none of his ability, while Waldmann, playing his usual good game, appears to be an inevitable selection for the "Other Clubs" eleven. Meanwhile at the wing positions, Jellinek and Probst, fulfilled their duties well and drove in repeated well placed centres.

No more than five minutes had elapsed before Waldmann sprinted through on a solo effort, after collecting a pass from Jellinek, entered the circle, coolly placed himself in a good position and unleashed a terrific grounder that had Fernandez spread-eagled. The Probables only managed to hold on to their lead for a minute as a shortwhile later Stuart converted a short corner.

While Jellinek scored for the Probables, winter netted for the Possibles, and the two goals were registered similarly in that they were entered the posts from difficult angles. These two goals were not scored until 25 minutes of play had lapsed in the second half.

The teams were:—

Probables:—Weed; Hakum Singh, S. Al Collaco; Silva, Oliveira, Shranz; Jellinek, ——, Fonseca, Waldmann, Probst.

Possibles:—Fernandes; Maher, P. S. Kung; Costa, T. M. Collaco, ——, Winter, Stuart, A. Collaco, Davies, Pasco.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Japanese Forwards Follows Up Like a Flash

With the Club pack still in the act of breaking from a loose scrimmage, the fast Japanese forwards stream round the prostrate group like a swift flood in quick pursuit of the ball. R. U. Reynolds, (centre), the Club captain, is the only Club player with the same ideas.

British Reds Swamp Russia In Ladies International

Earn Right to Meet Portugal in Final Next Sunday; Unimpressive Start Rectified in Second Half

AFTER an indifferent and lackadaisical start, the formidable attacking unit of the British "Reds" swung into earnest action in the second half and soon converted a meagre two nil half-time lead to a convincing triumph of 6-1 when they eliminated Russia from the ladies International hockey competition in a second semi-final encounter held at the Race Course yesterday.

Blessed by magnificent typical early spring weather the match was played under ideal conditions while large partisan crowd, taking advantage of the brilliant sunshine, turned out to cheer their respective sides on to victory. Though Russia's moral supporter were rather disappointed in seeing their eleven go down in defeat, they nevertheless left the pitch with the glowing satisfaction that Russia went down fighting a hard but losing battle.

Having dealt with both Palestine and Russia successfully, the British "Reds" are now qualified to meet Portugal in the final which is scheduled to be played next Sunday at the same ground and time. Without intention of robbing the credit due to the "Reds" for having survived the battle scars of two matches, it must be said that they were rather fortunate in having played two of the weakest aggregations entered in the series.

The British ladies, as in their match against Palestine, were most unimpressive in the opening half when all departments of the team lacked cohesion, although they managed to gain two points before the rest period. Though they unquestionably enjoyed the greater portion of the play in the second half when the ball, apart from the few times it was carried in to their own side, hovered dangerously around Russia's twenty-five yard line, they were rather fortunate in having one gift goal contributed to them.

Most Prominent Player

Norah Chadderton was the most pominent member of the forward line, and, playing in the position of centre-forward, have a splendid opportunistic display of aggressive tactics to score three goals. Her success was largely due to the fine support she received from the inside forwards, Betty Gray and Jean Wheeler. Joan Picozzi found her speed extremely useful in eluding the heavier Russian backs while her centres were beautifully placed.

A very strong unit indeed were the three intermediate liners, E. A. Bloomfield, Pilan Petigura and I. Blair. The first two were conspicuously in the spotlight with their good distribution of passes to the forward line and were also instrumental in spoiling several of their opponent's most promising movements. Of the two backs, Frances Wood was the steadier. Barbara Cumine had her hands full when Russia attacked as she had to tackle the two speedy forwards, Irene Ohrnberger and Mary Malinovsky.

The Russian eleven failed to click and it was either the efforts of one—or at the most the combination of only two players—that carried the ball into the British circle. These individual efforts, which arose from the team's failure to understand each other, were totally ineffective and were easily dealt with.

The Run of the Game

Norah Chadderton scored the first point when she picked up a pass inside the circle to drive the ball home, 15 minutes after the start of the match. Britain's second goal came five minutes later, Betty Gray converting Norah Chadderton's pass. The score at half time was 2-0.

Soon after the resumption of the game Esther Bloomfield's hard shot at goal was deflected into the goal by M. Osa who scored against her own side. During a series of attacks in the last 15 minutes of the match Sarah Ahmed scored when her hard drive entered the posts after bouncing off the goalkeeper's pads. Norah Chadderton scored her second point when she converted a short corner.

Russia's only goal was scored when Mary Malinovsky dashed down the field and centred to Irene Ohrnberger, who made no mistake at point blank range. Just before the end of the game, Norah Chadderton accounted for her third goal with a hard drive which beat two backs and Onazevitch, the Russian custodian.

The teams were:—

Britain "Reds":—G. Weston; F. Wood, B. Cumine; E. A. Bloomfield, P. Petigura, I. Blair; J. Picozzi, B. Gray, N. Chadderton, J. Wheeler, S. Ahmed.

Russia:—O. Onazevitch; M. Osa, M. Medvedeva; N. Rhodes, G. Kasakova, G. Teleshef; L. Nedswedsky, M. Malinovsky, I. Ohrnberger, L. Knock, V. Aumann.

Jean Borotra Visits College for Coaches

Nice, Mar. 8.

M. Jean Borotra, Commissioner-General for Sports, today inspected the College for Sports and Athletic Coaches at Antibes.

In a short address, M. Borotra defined the aim of sports education in France, which is to develop character as well as bodies.—Havas.

Commercial League Ten-Pin Schedule

Several interesting games are on tap in the City Commercial Ten Pin leagues as the winners of the opening matches of the series are down to clash tonight. From the revised handicaps, which appeared in these columns yesterday, the Shipping and Insurance squad are lucky to have drawn the Chase Bank as their handicaps are about even despite the fact the former have two scratch men on the lineup.

The battle-royal of the night's schedule should be between the Texaco Stars and the Post-Mercury, the leaders in the Softwood Section. Another interesting game should be that between the 2nd Battalion Marine Corps and the American-Asiatic Underwriters.

Tonight's schedule follows:—

HARDWOOD SECTION
Enginneering v. 1st Battalion U.S.M.C.
G-Men v. Headquarters, U.S.M.C.
Texaco Bears v. Accountants.
Chamber of Commerce v. Automobiles.

SOFTWOOD SECTION
2nd Battalion, U.S.M.C. v. A.A.U.
Post-Mercury v. Texaco Stars.
Telephones v. Transportation.
Shipping & Insurance v. Chase Bank.

Standings to Date

HARDWOOD SECTION

	W.	L.	Pct.
1st Batt. U.S.M.C.	3	0	1.000
Ch. of Commerce	3	0	1.000
Engineering	2	1	.667
Accountants	2	1	.667
Headquarters, U.S.M.C.	1	2	.333
G-Men	1	2	.333
Texaco Bears	0	3	.000
Automobiles	0	3	.000

SOFTWOOD SECTION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Texaco Stars	3	0	1.000
Post-Mercury	2	1	.667
2nd Batt. U.S.M.C.	2	1	.667
Transportation	2	1	.667
Telephones	1	2	.333
Ship. & Insce	1	2	.333
Chase Bank	1	2	.333
A.A.U.	0	3	.000

Police Sports Set For June 7

The annual Police Sports will be held at the Race Course on June 7 and in addition to the usual events for members of the Shanghai Municipal Police there will be the Open Championships at distances of 100 yards and 440 yards and the mile. The usual invitation mile medley Relay Race and the Shanghai Open Tug-of-war Championship at catch weights are also included in the programme.

DOUMER TEL. 70785
Last 4 Shows, 2.30, 5, 7, 9.15
60 cts., 85 cts., $1. (Reserved)
Joel McCrea—Brenda Marshall
ESPIONAGE AGENT
Jeffrey Lynne—George Bancroft
Thrilling Tale of Espionage, Fifth Column & Sabotage
To-morrow and Wednesday
Gary Cooper—Basil Rathborne
Adventures of MARCO POLO

HINDS & BARR
Turf Accountants & Commission Agents
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CANIDROME RESULTS
Sunday, March 9, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	4	3	84.40	
2	1	6	188.30	44.90
3	1	5	56.40	37.40
4	1	5	696.40	99.90
5	2	3	282.90	315.80
6	5	3	98.40	66.90
7	1	4	122.00	89.80
8	2	3	55.20	76.00
9	1	5	116.10	19.40
10	2	1	83.20	26.00
11	2	6	62.40	63.80
12	6	4	64.30	75.60

Yesterday afternoon's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 4 dog No. 1-5 Div. $696.40.

$2 Course Double Events Races 4/5 dog No. 1-2 Div. $315.80.

PURE GRAIN "SNOP" Genuine Russian Vodka

PARC DES SPORTS HAI-ALAI To-day 7.30

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TO-DAY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
NORTHWEST PASSAGE
(BOOK 1—ROGERS' RANGERS)
FILMED IN MAGNIFICENT TECHNICOLOR!
SPENCER TRACY
AND CAST OF THOUSANDS!
ROBERT YOUNG
WALTER BRENNAN • RUTH HUSSEY
NAT PENDLETON
Screen Play by Laurence Stallings and Talbot Jennings
Produced by Hunt Stromberg • Directed by King Vidor
NEXT CHANGE!
YOU'VE THRILLED TO DR. KILDARE'S ADVENTURES BEFORE
. . . but never anything like this
Dr. KILDARE'S STRANGE CASE
LEW AYRES with LIONEL BARRYMORE
Laraine DAY • Shepperd STRUDWICK
Samuel S. HINDS • Emma DUNN
Nat PENDLETON
Screen Play by Harry Ruskin & Willis Goldbeck
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Directed by HAROLD S. BUCQUET
FACED with his most terrifying experiment! Hypnotic thrills as Dr. Kildare gambles his career to unlock the mind of the "man who was waiting for Friday"!
FACED with his most delicate problem. Dr. Gillespie learns his young assistant has fallen for the red lips of a woman in white!

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To-day at 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.
A Romance as Thrilling as her first Stolen Kiss
1940 ACADEMY AWARD WINNER!
GINGER ROGERS — JOEL McCREA
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Children Under 16 Not Admitted!

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"Politics and Policies"

Summing Up of Political Situation Broadcast Over XCDN by Mr. Alfred Morley

A SUMMING up of the political situation as it stands at present in Europe and the Balkans was given by Mr. Alfred Morley over Station XCDN last Friday evening. Mr. Morley dwelt on the importance, for the Germans, of a swift war, and showed how the blockade is likely to affect Hitler's plans for domination of Europe. He also questioned the wisdom of the latest Nazi move of occupying Bulgaria, thus alienating the nations on her frontiers. The broadcast follows:—

"This has been a week of important developments; perhaps the beginning of an entirely new phase of the war. Using the might of his armed forces as a threat, Hitler has dragged another country within the orbit of the Axis; added another nation to those over which he dominates. Bulgaria has been the victim, for 'victim' is the right word to use, despite all the window dressing of congratulatory and complimentary messages which have been exchanged between the capitals of the Axis partners and unhappy Sofia.

"Disorder spreads wherever the Nazis go. Rumania had more than its fill of turmoil when the Government capitulated to Germany's demands and lost its independence of action; rioting broke out in Sofia as German forces moved in. It is no longer the Bulgarian Government that rules; it is German orders that are obeyed; German troops that are suffered to make the country their own convenience.

"Once again the world has been presented with the spectacle of supine surrender. The Axis Powers hail it as a great victory; the rest of mankind sees it as the further spread of that ruthless overlordship which will plunge the world into serfdom unless it is checked and finally defeated.

A Tragic Drama

"Of the admixture of drama and farce enacted behind the scenes in Sofia and the Belvedere Castle at Vienna there is no need to speak. The Nazis set the stage, the others played their puppet parts. But what of the consequences? What of the openly and strongly expressed displeasure in Soviet Russia—generally regarded as Bulgaria's closest friend? What of the effect on Yugoslavia, which now finds itself almost completely surrounded by German dominated states, and in a position of the greatest difficulty? What of Turkey and what, indeed, of Greece?

"Never before, perhaps, were the political prophets and military theorists given so much scope for speculation and conjecture. Clarification and the answers to questions can only come slowly as the developments unfold, but there seem to be certain firm and stable elements in the situation upon which one can more or less safely fasten. The first of these is that Turkey will resist any German attempt to threaten her independence.

"Ankara has already informed Sofia that the recently-signed non-aggression pact is null and void because Bulgaria is now occupied by foreign troops. Hitler is reported to be wooing Turkey and making tempting offers of somebody else's territory—a favourite device of those to whom the rights and possessions of others count merely as pawns in a game of blackmail. But Turkey went on Germany's side once before and suffered defeat; she knows the consequences which would follow the admission of the Nazis into the Near East; and it is safe to predict that, even if Rumania and Bulgaria chose to succumb rather than fight, Turkey will never choose the same path.

Valiant Country

"I think the same goes for Greece. That valiant little country has put up a show which has astounded the world, and if the Germans now swoop down upon the Greeks from the North they will go on fighting. Here in Shanghai, there is not one person in the Greek Colony of 150 men, women and children who believes or desires otherwise. And Greece will not be alone, but in company with British forces to whatever extent is agreed upon. Germany, if her diplomatic wiles and war of nerves fail—as I believe they will—will have no easy walkover.

"It is possible that the Balkans will develop into a main theatre of war and that more than Greek and British forces will be involved. Russia will no doubt take no serious action, but there can be no pleasure in Moscow over the German control of yet another stretch of the Black Sea coast, threatening as that control does, the only outlet into the Mediterranean.

"In all these developments, Italy continues to trail behind the skirts of her master partner. The presence of Count Ciano at Vienna, when Bulgaria signed away her national freedom, was but a pro forma completion of the quorum of conspirators. He ranked no higher than a supernumary brought in from the wings to make a crowd. How could he be of greater status in face of the dismal showing of his country's forces against Greece, and the inexorable fate which is overtaking Italy's African Empire? But perhaps the greatest significance of this fresh Balkan move on the part of Hitler lies in the disclosure it constitutes of his fear to move in the West—against Britain.

Thwarted Ambition

"In that direction he stays thwarted, and it is the direction he must take if he is ever going to win this war. Let his Army, his motor-cycle corps, his Panzer divisions and air force sprawl themselves out over Europe as they will, they can there help him nothing to subdue the nation which has shown its determination to fight on until he falls, choked with what he has gorged. If he has counted his risks in this further spreading out of his forces, he has no doubt been too scornful to pay much heed to the fact that he has added to his enemies as well as to his servants.

"The clash between political organizations and students in Sofia was, according to reports, quickly got under control, but it tells of sharply divided opinions, of the driving underground for the time being of that opposition which is destined, in due season, to help spell the fate of the Nazi oligarchy which has used the technique and methods of gangsterdom to enjoy the 'glory' of despotic power. If so much of modern mankind has shown weakness, a readiness to give in, a disregard—for the sake of today's convenience—of those ideals and attributes which have led up upwards out of barbarism into civilized social communities, there is an indestructible spirit of revolt waiting its turn and opportunity to make an end of this Nazi travesty of intelligent human rule.

"The day may not be yet, but it cannot for ever be denied, when the freedom-loving peoples of Europe, whose struggles for that freedom make up so much of the continent's history, will dare their all to bring to account the man who has stolen one of life's dearest possessions. Bulgaria, as a state, has capitulated; but the Bulgarians are not without their liberals, idealists and intellectual rebels. It is part of Democracy's task to restore democracy to those who have been deprived of it, and to hope that in the process of that task opportunity will occur for today's oppressed and repressed peoples to make an internal contribution to the efforts of those working to smash those who now hold the centre of the ring.

Another Phase

"From the British point of view, those latest Balkan developments constitute but another phase of the war of nerves which the Nazis know so well how to prosecute. It was not Britain who threatened either Rumania or Bulgaria. No nation which is being ruthlessly used by the Germans to threaten British interests anywhere in the world has been threatened by Britain. We shall do well always to bear that point in mind. What Britain is doing is to make her dispositions to meet the threat to her position in the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond—dispositions which include the sending of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Anthony Eden, and the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Sir John Dill, to Cairo, Ankara and Athens.

"The full fruits of that still incompleted mission have not yet been disclosed, but especially important was the journey made from Moscow to Ankara by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, where he conferred with his Foreign Office chief. This much, I think, can be taken for certain: that Britain and her friends and allies in the Eastern Mediterranean are by no means unprepared for the worst that Germany can do. Both Christian and Moslem opinion throughout the Near and Middle East is dead-set against any Nazi encroachment, and Hitler seems to be pushing out in a direction where he will assuredly face determined resistance by peoples who know how to fight to keep inviolate their homes and liberties.

Striking Confirmation

The general deduction that one can safely make from the recent progress and developments of the war is that Hitler has himself given striking confirmation of the British conception defined in September, 1939, and subsequently upheld ever since—namely, that it would be a long struggle. The Germans, until quite recently, always denied this. They were going to strike and to crush. The British Government stated on September 4, 1939, that they were working on the basis of three years, or more. This, the Germans countered by the Blitz theory. General Metzsch, writing in the "Deutsche Wehrmacht", declared that Germany must win with lightning rapidity, since otherwise time will work for the British, while last year the Nazis promised the German people that the war will be over by the Autumn, this being changed later to by Christmas.

"Hitler last week said he is not afraid of time; he had to say that in face of his inability to give the Germans the victory he had earlier promised them. One often hears the fear expressed, even by friendly neutral opinion, that a lengthy war attrition and all that it implies is more to be feared than a German victory. But the answer there, is that the certainty of Britain's victory must never be doubted. That victory is essential not only for the restoration of the freedom and independence of the countries the Nazis have over-run and now exploit but for the preservation of human liberties and the greater progressive development of mankind's social and economic happiness.

"It is true that this victory may take a considerable time to achieve, but the period of the struggle will be shortened in direct ratio to the degree of actice co-operation which the neutral Powers themselves contribute. The issues at stake are so tremendous that no one can afford to be half-hearted or lukewarm. Britain is committed to the task of eliminating the Nazi menace, and it will pursue that task until success has crowned its efforts."

Nazis Punish People On Lofoten Island

Fishing Industry Reported Wiped Out by Germans

Stockholm, Mar. 9.

German troops wiped out the fishing industry of the Lofoten islands, off the northern coast of Norway, in retaliation for British raids on the islands which were carried out with Norwegian aid, a report from Oslo said here yesterday.

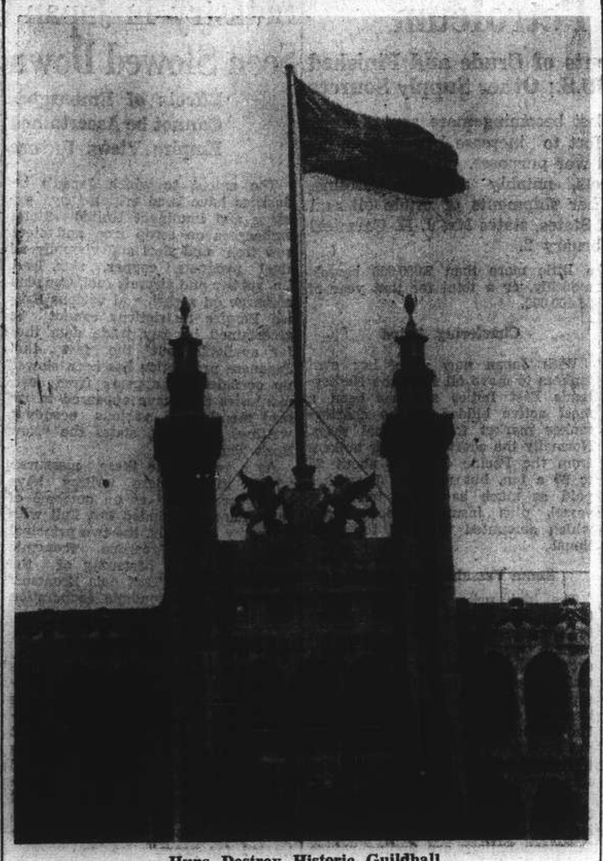
German troops were sent to the islands to carry out punishment against the population, said the report. The entire fishing industry of the islands was said to have been destroyed.

The Lofotens hitherto had supplied Norway with about 2,000,000 fish daily, of which a large part were exported to Germany. Thousands of fishermen were ruined by the action, it was said.—United Press.

18 Girls Go to England

London, Mar. 8.

Eighteen girls were among the 300 loyal Norwegians brought to England by British warships following their recent attack on the Lofoten Islands, off the coast of Norway. The girls all expressed their desire to serve as volunteer nurses or in any other capacity with the Norwegian forces in England. Most of them were between the ages of eighteen and twenty.—Havas.



Huns Destroy Historic Guildhall

When the fire which destroyed the Guildhall in London was at its height a City official climbed up and broke this flag, which flew proudly over the smouldering ruins. The Guildhall was the historic centre of the capital of the British Empire.

Steps Taken in U.S. to Speed Building of Warships

Six-Day Week Urged as Essential; Proposal Made To Draft Labour as Well as Industry

Washington, Mar. 9.

THE Navy Department is considering establishing a six-day week in navy yards to speed construction of the two-ocean navy, it was disclosed recently by a high official.

Instructions have been sent to commandants of all ship yards to take immediate steps to impress workers with the need for speed and that they might lay the groundwork for abandoning the present five-day, 40-hour week, the official said.

Navy officials said the government could not very well ask workers in private industry to be willing to work longer hours unless its own employees were willing to do likewise. Navy yard workers have been informed that they "are really part of the Navy."

President Roosevelt has declared an emergency to exist in construction of naval bases on sites acquired from Great Britain and lengthened the hours for workers employed on them. He could place all yard workers on a six-day week by declaring a similar emergency for ship and other naval construction.

The House Naval Affairs Committee has temporarily suspended its investigation of naval aircraft production to consider two bills designed to speed up the Navy's shipbuilding and armament programme and to increase anti-aircraft defences of the fleet.

Longer Week Essential

A general six-day week in defence industries was proposed to the committee recently by Mr. Glenn L. Martin, Baltimore aircraft manufacturer, whose company has contracts for 341 navy patrol bombers. He said a six-day week was "essential" to speed the rearmament drive and would increase production 12 or 15 per cent. He also proposed government authority to draft labour as well as industry "if the situation gets serious enough," so that labour would be in no position to "take advantage" of the defence programme.

In suspending the Aircraft Investigation Committee, the chairman, Mr. Carl Vinson said the Navy was "very anxious" to get action on the production speedup and anti-aircraft defence legislation. One bill would authorize $315,000,000 for expanded shipbuilding facilities and $194,000,000 for increased ordinance production; the other would authorize $300,000,000 to increase anti-aircraft armour and weapons on warships of the Fleet.

Rear-Admirals W. R. Forlong, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance, and Samuel M. Robinson, head of the Bureau of Ships, were called as the first witnesses at the hearings.

Indications from Europe

The secretary of the Navy, Col. Frank Knox, wrote the Committee that the anti-aircraft defence programme was urgently needed because naval developments in Europe clearly demonstrated the need for strengthening the armament and armour of warships. He said many details were military secrets and could not be divulged, but it was reported that the navy plans to install steel "caps" on the topside of its vessels to strengthen defence against dive-bombing attacks.

Meanwhile, Mr. Edward F. McGrady, former Assistant Secretary of Labour, who was known as the "ace trouble shooter" for that department, has been asked to act as Col. Knox's special adviser on labour problems. He already is serving in a similar capacity for the Secretary of War, Col. Henry L. Stimson.

Navy officials said labour disputes were matters to be settled by the National Labour Relations Board and Mr. Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the office of Production Management, but that Mr. McGrady would act as consultant on general labour policy.

It was also disclosed that the four members of the new super defence agency—the Director General, Mr. William S. Knudsen, Mr. Hillman, Col. Stimson and Col. Knox—have invited State governors to attend a conference here from January 21-23 inclusive to discuss mutual defence problems. Twenty-three governors have sent word they will attend.

Farming Out of Work

Mr. William Green, President of the American Federation of Labour, threw the Federation's support behind the Government's campaign to decentralize defence production through sub-letting work by holders of large contracts. He said that in addition to speeding production, farming out of work to plants not occupied with prime contracts would "be the most effective method of giving jobs to millions of Americans who are still unemployed."

The Secretary of Labour Miss Frances Perkins, reported that the defence building construction programme, as a whole, was four days behind schedule in November but was greatly improved over earlier months. An average of 279,122 wage earners, she said, were employed in November on projects for which contracts had been let since June and that work was 19.7 per cent. completed in comparison with the scheduled 22.9 per cent.

The Acting Work Projects Commissioner Mr. Howard O. Hunter, announced that more than $157,000,000 of WPA funds were earmarked for defence projects from July 1, 1940, to the first of this year. The bulk of the funds, he said, was for construction and repair work at army and navy posts and for development of "strategically located" civil airports.—United Press.

Censorship Removal in France Discussed

Newspaper Warns Against Abuse of Privilege

Clermont-Ferrand, Mar. 8.

The removal of the press censorship in France does not mean that a certain licence has been granted to the press but rather that its responsibility has been defined, the paper "L'Avenir" stated today, commenting on the Government's decision to apply no longer censorship to the press in France.

"Tomorrow, as yesterday, no journalist worthy of his profession will believe himself authorized to write everything and to write 'any old how'," the paper stressed. "Profligacies of the word and of the pen will now end. The Government of national recovery is carrying out a vital and complex task. It must not be hindered or opposed in its activities which aim precisely at rebuilding these institutions distorted by abusive writings and actions which must be chastised henceforth more than ever as censorship no longer prevails upon them."—Havas.

Passengers from Seized Ship Reach Tangier

Tangier, Mar. 8.

A group of passengers from the French steamer Fort Richepanse, seized by the British Navy, arrived here today from Gibraltar. The vessel, which was bringing French civilians and officers from Martinique to Casablanca, was hailed by a British cruiser at a point some miles off Casablanca and ordered to proceed to Gibraltar. The passengers and crew were not allowed to leave the vessel, and several were sent to Tangier on board a British tug.—Havas. Telemondial.

Germans Claim Sinking 16 More British Ships

Berlin, Mar. 9.

Germans yesterday claimed that Nazi sea and air forces had sunk another 16 British ships including two destroyers, for a total destruction of 72,600 tons.

D. N. B., official German news agency, indicated that German speed boats in a sortie against the British coast on Friday night sank a total of 16 merchantmen and two destroyers, aggregating 45,600 tons.—United Press.

Children Under the Bombs

Tribute Paid to London Youngsters by American Writer; Many Examples of Heroism

THE London Family Robinson were in their narrow earth-covered Anderson steel shelter when a bomb flung at random from a great height screamed into the typical suburban back garden, shaking the earth with a violent quake, disintegrating the rear walls of the frail semi-detached villa, buckling the shelter, covering everything with dirt, dust, mud, and bricks, writes John Allan May in the "Christian Science Monitor."

A few moments later, squeezing out of what was left of the shelter, all safe and sound, came the London Family Robinson. And the youngest looked with wide clear eyes at the Strong Man of the family, the Great Player of Boisterous Games and Purveyor of Household Authority, smiled a tentative smile, half wondrous, half doubtful, and said:

"Do it again, Daddy. But don't play so rough next time."

There is a poignancy too deep for words in the fact that to so many of the thousands of very young children who had remained in London when the assault began, front-line kids of 1940, this "terrible experience" has been, even in its worst hours, a game. An exciting game sometimes, with aeroplanes swooping and rolling above the house and the bells of the fire-engines clanging down the road, and all sorts of new treasures, like bomb-tails, to be found in the streets and parks; a bewildering game often, with serious faces among the grown-ups, funny meals in funny places at funny times, sleep in big, dark rooms with hundreds of other children and grown-ups, or behind the stairs near a lot of pipes and boxes you mustn't touch; a rough game occasionally, with bangs and bumps and windowless homes and sudden journeys to unheard-of places with Mother and Dad pushing pots and pans and kettles and bedding down the street in your pram. Yes, an odd but exciting game this. So little understood and yet, thanks to the steady trust all children give their parents, so little feared.

The way the children have reacted to the savage war that has been rained so indiscriminately on their homes, their parents and themselves, has been one of the most amazing—yes, and one of the finest—things in the Battle of London. As everybody knows, there has been sadness and tragedy. But perhaps everybody does not realize that there has been, in the midst of all this and greater than all this, calmness, steadfastness, poise and bravery on the part of children. And there has been laughter.

It is strange how early there comes to a child some inkling of what war means and a determination to help. Many a local waste and salvage chief has been deeply moved by the arrival at his headquarters of a small child clasping some precious toy which he has brought along to donate for scrap, "to build us some more bombers." One salvage officer told me of a boy of six who, on presenting a bunch of metal toys to a collector, inquired how many such toys he would be needing to build a Spitfire. Told he would need 10,000 or more, the child replied, with serious expression, "Oh dear. I don't think I can get you quite as many as that."

Most of the children who are old enough to know that the war is not a game by any means still look upon it as an adventure. Some of the older children, of 14 and 15, have performed acts of gallantry that would earn high medals and honours for those who are old enough to fight this total war in uniform and under military discipline. There is Ernest Finch, 15-year-old South London schoolboy, who, in the thick of a raid, swam a canal to rescue a mother and two babies buried beneath a shelter and after that put out four fire-bombs single handed. And 16-year-old Albert Bondfield, roof spotter, who stayed at his post on a central London store while bombs rained around, and eventually, after the store had caught fire and he was ordered down, spent the night rescuing girls from a debris-covered basement shelter.

Unselfish Children

And some of the younger ones act just as unselfishly when there are pets to be cared for or rescued. In the streets they used to call "mean streets," a hundred little deeds of gallantry have been performed by children too young really to appreciate the meaning of the word but yet old enough to know what an unexploded bomb is and to ignore it in rescuing a mewing kitten from the debris.

Why have there been so many children still in London to face the perils of the front line? Why were they not all sent away at once?

Well, it is a long and complicated story. But there is one particular reason why there have been many front-line kids in the menaced metropolis. It is that, despite the Government's continued appeals to parents to send children away under evacuation schemes, hundreds of poorer families preferred to remain together in one place—home—even if it might be dangerous. It is not sensible, but there are times when, to individuals, the sensible course may not seem to be the right one and may even appear unthinkable.

Londoners—particularly the humble inhabitants of the East End—are among the most home-loving of all men and women. To them home is everything, home life the paramount interest and the most stoutly cherished possession. And by home the Londoner does not mean the walls of his house or flat or room, but the unity of the home.

Unity of Home

This cherishing of the unity of the home was illustrated forcefully to me when I saw one of those "little mothers" who are so common a feature of London life in the poorer districts—elder sisters who are daily in charge of the very young of the family—standing in a queue outside a tube station waiting to gain admission for the night. She was about 12 and had under her care two small undisciplined ruffians of tender years, Basil and Ernie by name.

Basil, Ernie, and their sister were going to establish themselves in a cosy corner by the platform, having paid three halfpence each for the right of admission, and there await the arrival of Mum and Dad, who both have jobs in London. A corner on a subway platform had become this family's home, now it was no longer possible to sleep in the noise of battle above their two rooms in the East End. And they found it preferable to the easier living each would get if they no longer made a home together.

The story of Basil and Ernie is not pathetic to them. That is the fact that must be understood. Their life may be uncomfortable but they are used to discomfort. They seem proud to be still a part of London. And they know that many of their evacuee pals are ever expressing the wish to come back to London, feeling they are missing an adventure.

There are many new games for Basil and Ernie and the rest of the front-line kids. Not only variations on the good old games of a half-forgotten yesteryear, in which Messerschmitts and Spitfires figure as prominently as once did the stage coaches and cowboys, but brand new ones. Such as the morning rush to be first on the streets to gather up the night's leaden harvest of shell splinters and bits of bomb to be collected for private "museums" or sold for the benefit of local Fighter Funds or war charities.

Free Rides

And complications of the communications situation have presented a wonderful variation of an old game of "truck-hopping." Now that motorists are asked to give lifts to all who appeal for them, there is the possibility of thumbing a limousine. And it may be all quite legitimate and "above board," for even children have to travel.

Yes, all this is worthy of record. The Front-Line is no place for children. It is bad for them. It is apt to toughen them the wrong way. It means lack of sleep, and danger, and all the rest. But, still, salute the youngsters who think it fun, or face up to it because it is an adventure and they must never give way. Those youngsters act with bravery in the face of a real knowledge of danger.

And salute the grown-ups, too. For though young children of themselves never know fear, they are particularly sensitive to atmosphere. They easily receive and record the feelings of those around them. It is a tribute to the calm manner in which their parents have withstood bombardment that the cockney kids have much the same independent, cocksure, chirpy, sparrow-like youngsters remained, in face of everything, very as before.

Ford to Construct "Blitz Buggies"

Fast Reconnaissance Cars For N.E.I.; Hundreds of Tractors for Britain

Detroit, Mar. 9.

A spokesman for Henry Ford yesterday revealed that the Ford company has contracted with the Dutch Government to build 300 "blitz buggies," small reconnaissance cars, for use in the Netherlands East Indies.

Production of the "buggies" would follow building of 1,500 such cars for the United States army, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mr. Ford was willing to produce motorized equipment for the British but refused to contract for 9,000 Rolls Royce aeroplane motors because he believed a powerful new engine of his own design was superior.

The new Ford motor is a 12-cylinder, liquid cooled engine with a special fuel injector, supercharged, and rated at 1,500 to 1,700 horsepower as compared with 1,000 for the Rolls Royce engine.

The Ford company is building hundreds of tractors for the British, the spokesman also revealed.—United Press.

Paris Bourse Reopening On March 17

Paris, Mar. 8.

The Paris Bourse, which has remained closed since the occupation of Paris last June, will reopen on March 17, it was officially announced here today. Shares of French companies, the directors of which are residing abroad, will not be quoted.—Havas.

French Council of Ministers Meets

Special Body to Deal With Jewish Matters; New Measures

Vichy, Mar. 8.

The Council of Ministers met here today under the chairmanship of Marshal Philippe Peaitn, the Chief of State.

The Council adopted several measures affecting French universities, the College de France, and the religious question in French schools.

It was also decided to create a Commissariat-General to deal with Jewish questions.

Among the bills adopted were the following: a bill reorganizing landed properties, a bill relating to the conditions of delivery, payment and stocking of wheat, a bill on rural civic service, a bill on the requisitioning of manual labour necessary in agriculture, and a bill banning the transfer of manual labour engaged in agriculture to non-agricultural projects.

Darlan Gives Orders

Admiral Francois Darlan, the Vice-Premier, has decided to summon the prefects of the various departments in France in order to confer with them on problems of interest to their respective departments and also questions affecting the various departments of any one region.

Today, Admiral Darlan presided over the first of this series of meetings, at which were present the prefects of the departments in the Lyons and Savoy regions. After speaking with each prefect alone, the Vice-Premier conferred with them together and gave them instructions regarding the two main problems at present, the economic difficulties and the carrying out of the government's reforms.

His instructions bore especially on the distribution of products and means of facilitating the supply of foodstuffs through an improvement in transportation and co-operation between the producing and consuming departments.

Labour Problem

The labour problem was also broached upon, the Vice-Premier suggesting that unemployment be absorbed by a decrease in working hours in the various industries, and a better distribution of work.

The reorganization of local administrative bodies along the lines of the recent municipal reform bill was discussed at the conference.

Much time was devoted to measures which could be taken to increase production as much as possible in the agricultural departments.

It is understood here that Admiral Darlan intends to hold such meetings as frequently as possible.—Havas Telemondial.

More Nazi Officials Arrive in Morocco

Madrid, Mar. 9.

New groups of German officials charged with supervizing the carrying out of the armistice clauses have arrived at Casablanca and Rabat, says the newspaper "Arriba."

The Germans, it is stated, control the administrative, economic and political life of the protectorate in all matters relating to the war or armistice.

A German general is now at Casablanca, the Spanish paper adds.—Reuter.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE OVERCOME.

To believe that a cure is impossible and to accept rheumatism as inevitable is to resign yourself to a life of misery, for rheumatism interferes with the bodily processes and leads to other illnesses.

Rheumatism is generally conceded to be due to poisons in the blood stream and for this reason treatment should be directed towards purifying and enriching the blood. Because Dr Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder of the highest order, they have been remarkably successful in correcting rheumatic conditions where other remedies have failed. Give these world-renowned pills a trial; you will not be disappointed. At chemists everywhere.—ADVT.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Mar. 8.

Dull and irregular conditions were witnessed on Wall Street today, with stock quotations mainly closing with losses of fractions on balance.

In face of possible developments in the Balkans in the near future and week-end considerations, operators kept to the sidelines. Specials encountered some demand.

The volume of business done was very small, totalling only 150,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	121.67	121.30	121.47	—0.12
20 Rails	27.88	27.78	27.83	—0.06
15 Utilit.	19.46	19.41	19.43	+0.02
40 Bonds	—	—	90.58	—0.05
11 Commod.	—	—	59.56	+0.45

	Mar. 7	8		Mar. 7	8
Adams Exp	6	6	Libbey O F	35½	35½
Alg Lud	21½	21½	Lockheed	24	23½
Allis Cha	29½	29½	Loew's	31⅝	31½
Alum Ltd	*73	*73	Loft Inc	18½	18½
Am Can	84½	*84½	Mack Trks	27½	27½
Am Cyan	33½	33½	Martin	26½	26½
Am For P	1⅜	1⅜	McK & R	25½	25½
,, $7 pfd	18½	17½	Mont Ward	37	37½
Loco	13½	13½	Mountain	3	3
Am Metal	17½	17½	Nat Avia	8½	*8½
Radiator	6½	6½	Nat City	*26½	*26½
Am R Mill	14½	14½	Nat Dairy	13½	13½
Am Smelt	40½	40½	Nat Dist	21½	21
Am Sug	15½	16½	Nat Lead	16	*16
Am T & T	162	161½	Nat P & L	6½	7
Am Tob B	68½	68½	Nat Sup	*5½	*5½
Am Wtrks	5½	5½	N Y Cent	12½	12½
Anaconda	24½	24½	Niag Hud	2½	2½
Atchison	23½	23½	N A Avian	14½	14½
Avian Cpn	3½	3½	N Am Co	15½	15½
Bald Loco	15	14½	N Pacific	6½	6½
Balt & O	3½	3½	O I Glass	44½	44½
Barber	8½	*8½	Pac & E	25½	25½
Barn Oil	8	8	Pacward	2½	2½
Bendix	36½	36	Pan A Air	13	12½
Beth Steel	79	78½	Paramount	11½	11½
Bliss	17	16½	Penn R R	23½	23½
Boeing	15½	16	Phil Pet	36½	36½
Borg War	18½	18½	P S of N J	26½	*26½
Briggs	21½	22	Pullman	23½	24
Budd Mfg	4½	4	Pure Oil	7½	7½
Can Pac	3½	*3½	Radio	4	4½
Case J I	48½	47½	Reading	14½	14
Celanese	23½	*23½	Rem Arms	*4½	*4
Chase Nat	*31	*31	Rep. Steel	†19	19
Ches & O	39½	39½	Rev C & B	*8½	8½
Chrysler	66½	66½	Rey Tob	32½	32
Col & E	4	4	Safeway	38½	*38½
Crl Credit	31	31	Schenley	9½	9½
Comm & Sth	⅜	1⅛	Sears Roeb	73½	73
Cons Edison	21½	21½	Shell U Oil	11½	11½
Cons Oil	5½	5½	Soc Vac	8½	8½
Con Can	36½	36½	Sthrn	9½	9
Con Oil	17½	†18½	Sthrn Rly	22	21½
Copld St	14½	14½	Spicer	*32½	*33
Curtis Wr	8½	8½	Std Brand	6½	6½
,, A	27	27	Std G & E	⅜	*⅜
Deere	21½	21	Std Oil of C	18½	18½
Dist Cpn	16½	16½	Std Oil N J	34½	34½
Douglas	73	73	Stone & W	6½	6½
Du Pont	144½	144½	Studebaker	6½	6½
E P Lead	9	*9	Swift In	18	*17½
Eaton	32	32	Technicolor	9	9
Elec A Lite	30½	—	Tex Cpn	35	35
Elec B & S	3½	3½	Texas Gulf	35½	35½
,, $5 pfd	*52	*52	Timken	31½	30½
,, $6 pfd	61	*59½	Transamer	4½	4½
Elec P & L	30½	30	Tw Cent	6½	6
Flintkote	13½	13½	Un B & P	11	10½
Gen A Tr	49½	50	Un Car	65	65½
Gen Ele	33½	33½	Un Pac	77	78
Gen Motor	42½	43	Un Air	39	38½
Gen Rly	*13½	*13½	Un Air	13½	13½
Gen T & R	*11½	*11½	Un Cpn	1½	1½
Glidden	12½	12½	,, $3 pfd	26	26
Goodrich	13	12½	Un Gas	⅞	⅞
,, $5 pfd	60½	61	Un Imp	8½	8½
Goodyear	18	18½	U S Ind	23½	*23½
Great N I O	14½	14½	U S Rub	21	21½
Great N Ry	25	25	,, pfd	90½	90½
Great W Su	24½	25½	U S Smelt	58	*58
Grey Cpn	11½	11½	U S Steel	57½	57½
Her Pow	*70	*69½	Vanadium	27½	27½
Homestake	45½	45½	Vultee	*6½	6½
Int Nickel	25½	25½	Walworth	5	*4
Int Paper	14	14	War B Pic	3	*2½
Int T & T	2½	2½	West Elec	95	*94½
Johns	56½	*56½	Woodward	*27½	27½
Kennecott	33	33			

BONDS

Amer. & For. Power	55½	55½
Australia Comm.	60⅛	59⅝
Balt. & Ohio "A"	44	43½
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	18¾	19
Brazil (U.S. of) 6½% 1957	16½	16½
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	90½	90⅝
Erie 5s 1967	18⅞	18¾
Int. Tel. & Tel.	44¾	44½
New England Gas & Elec.	63½	B 62¾
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	47	46⅞
Stand. Gas & Elec.	79⅜	79

*—Bid. —Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Dull and irregular conditions were witnessed on the Stock Exchange today, but the undertone remained firm, despite the uneasiness of traders over possible developments in the Balkans. Trade reports indicate that the Defence Programme is gaining momentum steadily.

Stocks: The technical action is encouraging. Chances favour an early resumption of the rally.

Earnings

Stock	Period	1940	1939
Elec. Bond and Share	Yr. 31/12	$0.29	$0.24
United Aircraft	,,	4.94	3.53

Notice: Stockholders of Celanese Corporation by a vote of 3/4 agreed to the proposal for a merger with its subsidiary company the Celluloid Corporation. The combined assets will amount to $96,000,000, with the merger accomplished by the issuance of new 5 percent preferred stock and additional common stock, which will be exchanged for corresponding Celluloid Corporation issues.

Cotton: New crop months ruled strong on renewed trade and Bombay buying.

Wheat: Ruled strong on renewed short-covering of new crop months in expectation of a higher loan level.

Corn: Held firm in sympathy with wheat.

Rubber: Reports that rubber is first on the Dutch shipping priority list and offers on the part of the United States Government to provide shipping space influenced light hedging.

Hides: Dull but steady conditions prevailed.

Cocoa: Ruled dull but easier, with the trade more cautious, following the rapid advance.

Sugar No. 4: The market was stagnant but steady.

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

The New York stock market again presented a fairly dull and lethargic appearance during the current period under review, with stock prices showing little change over the previous week, the easier Far Eastern situation tending to offset the new developments in Bulgaria following the latter's joining the Axis Pact. The tendency of the market on Monday was lower, steels being depressed by reports that many shares of British owned stocks were to be offered over-the-counter in the near future. Prices closed strong on Tuesday, with the announcement that over 200,000 shares U.S. Steel at 57 were quickly oversubscribed. The failure of the market to follow through on Wednesday, was attributed to fears concerning the Bulgarian situation. Prices showed the best advance of the week on Thursday, under the leadership of steels, on a better turnover.

Contrary to the action of the securities markets, the commodity markets acted very well, with the Dow-Jones 11 commodity index showing an advance over the previous week. Wheat futures at Chicago reflected the unsettled foreign situation, and uncertainty as to the far benefit programme, with no trend indicated. However, the tenor of most of the farm legislation proposals in regard to wheat are regarded as bullish. The corn market was dull and featureless, with fractional gains recorded. Seasoned traders were conservatively increasing their holdings of cotton for October, and December, due to the persistent talk of higher loans for the next crop. Rubber futures were strong, owing to the considerable factory interest in spots, and dealer buying of futures, while the prospects of reduced shipments, owing to the Far East situation, continue to have stimulating effect. With tanners demand broadening, and the favourable leather outlook, hide prices continued to advance. Cocoa responded to the broadening of demand, with profit taking the only source of selling. World sugar futures were quiet, with a slightly easier tone being noticeable. Traders noted the statements of the President of the Pepsicola Company, to the effect that the domestic sugar price probably would stay around 3 cents a pound during the entire defense economy period. However, experts predicted that after the war, when free trade is restored, there will be a gradual increased demand to fill depleted sugar supplies, thus reversing the post World War results.

Steel bookings during the month of February were from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. above January, and considerably in excess of production and shipments, resulting a further building up of backlogs and extension of deliveries. An unofficial report indicates that steel capacity of 87,577,000 tons will be sufficient for maximum requirements. Transportation Commissioner Budd forecasts that car loadings for 1941 will be 9.4 per cent. over 1940, while 1942 will show an increase of 16.9 per cent. compared with the same year. Car loadings are estimated at 761,000 units, showing an above seasonal gain. Sales of Sears Roebuck during the month of February were 22.4 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1940. A blanket authority for the export of war products to Britain has been issued.

The Market in Figures

	Thursday Feb. 27	Mar. 6	Change
D.-J. average for 30 Indust.	121.87	121.63	down .24
D.-J. average for 20 Rails	27.28	27.92	up .64
D.-J. average for 15 Utilit.	19.03	19.36	up .33
D.-J. average for 40 Bonds	90.10	90.59	up .49
D.-J. 11 Commodity Index	57.43	58.68	up 1.25

Commodity Index

Chicago Wheat	83⅛	82½
Corn	60½	61¼
Cotton	10.39	10.44
Rubber	20.65	21.65
Hides	13.15	13.55
Sugar	.71	.75½
Cocoa	6.00	6.75
Copper	11.84	11.96

Business

	Previous	Latest
N.Y. Times Business Index	120.9	121.5
Steel operations (% of capacity)	96.3	97.5
Carloadings (carloads)	678,000	757,000
Elec. power prod. (kw. hrs.)	*2,280,000	*2,826,000
Aver. daily oil prod. (bbls.)	3,630,000	3,632,000
Automobile output (cars)	129,240	126,550

*000 omitted.

Stock Outlook:—Barring a worsening of the international situation, the market might conceivably rally into the 127—130 Dow-Jones average area, should steels continue to assume the leadership.

The report that Crown Prince Umberto had been interned by Mussolini is not confirmed, but there is little doubt that the Duce would do it if he could. The Crown Prince has never shown the friendliness towards the Fascists that his father has, and during the French-Italian crisis last summer it was announced that he was going to live in Belgium. He was prevailed on to change his mind, but he is still regarded by outside observers, and to most Italians, as the man to whom Italy will look when Mussolini falls.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Mar. 8.

Cotton prices ruled strong today on renewed mill, Bombay and Wall Street buying of new crop months, while continued talk of a higher loan level and an active cotton-goods market further stimulated enthusiasm. At the close, quotations were from 1 to 10 points up from the previous final levels.

Quiet but easier conditions prevailed in the market for raw rubber futures on hedging and realizing as reports were substantiated that there would not be a great scarcity of bottoms from the Far East. At the last call over, losses from 10 to 15 points were recorded.

Prices in the Chicago Wheat Pit moved up sharply on Eastern buying and covering by shorts on talk of a possible 85-cents Government loan. Offerings were not so free and only made at advancing levels. At the final bell, gains from 1¾ to 2¼ cents were registered.

New York Cotton			New York Rubber		
Mar.	10.53-53	+03	May	21.15-18 B/A	—15
May	10.50-51	+01	July (N.C.)	20.60-62	—10
July	10.45-46	+04	Sept. (N.C.)	20.15B-18A	—15
Oct.	10.31-31	+10	Dec. (N.C.)	19.95 N.	—15
Dec.	10.27-27	+09			
Jan.	10.25 N.	+09			

N. Y. Sugar No. 3			N. Y. Sugar No. 4		
May	2.30-31 B/A	+01	May	0.74-74½ B/A	—01
July	2.34-35 B/A	+01	July	0.78½-79 B/A	unc.

Chicago Wheat			Chicago Corn		
May	85¼-85⅛	+1¾	May	61⅞-62	+¼
July	82¼-82⅛	+2¼	July	62-62	+½

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Mar. 8.

Bombay T. T. on:

Japan	81¼	London	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
N. Y.	332¾-332¼	2 mths	
Shanghai	20	,, sellers	1/5$\frac{31}{32}$
Hongkong	84¼	,, buyers	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
		Japan 2 mths	
		,, sellers	82¾
		,, buyers	77

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6$\frac{1}{32}$
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{1}{32}$
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4$\frac{1}{16}$
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3$\frac{11}{32}$d.	,, buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Berlin	40.05	Japan	23.45/23.48*
Spain	9.25 N.	Shanghai	5.61
Parin	2.24	Hongkong	24.61
Italy	5.05 N.	Hungary	19.85
S'zerland	23.30	Yugo Slavia	2.30
,, "free"	23.26	Greece	0.68 N.
Sweden	23.84	Finland	2.05
Montreal	85.000	Manila	49.80 N.
Brazil	5.05		

London	4.03½
Buenos Aires Paper	29.78
,, ,, ,, market rate	22.95
Montreal on London	4.74⅛

N—Nom. *—Offered.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Mar. 8.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		0⅞%

New York: closed.—Reuter.

President Roosevelt's envoy, Colonel W. J. Donovan, has seen more than most men of modern warfare. In the last war he won every decoration both his own country and France can give to a soldier. He watched the invasion of Abyssinia, and he was in Spain during the Civil War. Later he studied the situation in Central Europe before the invasion of Poland. He is 57, and in private life is head of a big New York firm of lawyers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)		Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 4 yr Average 1926-30	1937	1938	1939	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.40†	Irregular	12	—	0.62	0.16	0.29	7
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	..	1.50†	Apr. 1	18	—	2.10	D 1.04	1.49	7
Allis Chalmers	..	1.50	Mar. 30	33	—	4.42	1.44	2.09	5
American can	25	4	Feb. 15	48	6.29	6.08	4.35	6.22	5
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.77	D 8.66	D 8.88	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref.		1.70†	Mar. 15	110	23.49	7.11	6.83	6.21	10
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	6	4.20	4.75	D 4.90	D 4.45	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.40†	Irregular	10	1.84	0.68	D 0.08	0.34	6
Am. Rolling Mill	..	0.60†	Irregular	28	2.46	2.55	D 1.16	0.69	4
American Smelting	..	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	7.27	6.54	3.24	4.36	7
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	1.30	9.76	8.32	10.18	6
Am. Tob. "B"	25	5	Mar. 1	24	6.00	5.04	4.89	5.42	7
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	10	2.80	1.14	0.38	0.95	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	2	Mar. 25	59	4.97	3.62	1.10	2.33	8
Atch., Top. & S. Fe	100	1	Irregular	260	19.16	0.60	0.83	0.94	4
Auburn Automobiles	..	—	—	3	9.72	D 15.00	D 1.73	—	nil
Baldwin Locomotive	13	—	—	37	—	0.32	D 1.09	0.41	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	126	11.36	D 1.20	D 6.04	D 1.55	nil
Barber Asphalt	(10)	0.50†	Irregular	32	—	1.91	D 0.85	1.39	6
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	7	—	0.85	1.26	0.76	7
Bethlehem Steel	..	5.50†	Irregular	122	7.06	7.63	D 0.70	5.75	7
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	5	—	0.45	D 0.77	D 4.55	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.50†	Apr. 1	16	—	3.63	D 0.01	2.43	8
Bklyn. Manh. Tran.	..	—	—	—	6.78	4.09	D 1.25	D 1.22	nil
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	40	3.11	0.30	D 0.32	D 0.32	nil
Case, J. I.	100	3	Irregular	152	14.53	13.98	8.89	D 1.87	6
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	4.04	2.03	1.96	1.80	4
Chesapeake & Ohio.	25	3.37½	Jan. 1	51	5.67	4.43	2.62	3.49	8
Chrysler	5	5.50†	Mar. 13	40	4.69	11.66	4.32	8.47	8
Columbia Gas and Electric	..	0.40†	Irregula	12	2.08	0.57	0.31	0.46	10
Commercial Credit	10	3.25†	Mar. 31	29	—	7.10	4.60	4.01	10
Commonwealth & Southern	.	—	—	5	0.67	0.18	0.08	0.13	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	45	4.50	2.17	2.09	2.22	9
Consolidated Oil	..	0.65	Feb. 15	18	—	1.48	0.55	0.55	11
Continental Oil	..	1	Jan. 30	20	0.64	2.97	1.00	1.35	6
Distillers Corp. Seagrams	..	2	Mar. 15	21	nil	3.95	3.75	3.29	12
Douglas Aircraft	..	5	Irregular	21	1.50	1.90	3.76	4.81	7
Dupont de Nemours	10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	5.17	7.27	3.75	7.66	5
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.40†	Irregular	14	—	0.40	—	—	4
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	19	2.15	0.42	0.18	0.24	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	—	7.31	—	—	10
Flintkote	..	1.00	Irregular	13	—	1.50	1.21	2.11	7
General Electric	..	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.81	2.21	0.90	1.43	6
General Motors	10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.83	4.38	2.17	4.06	8
General Railway Signal	..	—	—	16	7.99	1.58	D 0.85	0.34	nil
Glidden	..	1†	Irregular	23	—	2.62	D 0.29	1.70	8
Goodrich Rubber	..	0.50	Irregular	26	2.09	D 2.25	0.14	3.51	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	.	1.25	Mar. 15	26	5.12	1.95	1.34	3.20	7
Great Northern Ry. Pfd.	..	—	—	157	9.47	4.04	1.09	3.47	nil
Greyhound	..	1.20†	Jan. 1	9	D 0.16	1.59	1.43	1.79	11
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	0.85	3.31	2.09	2.39	8
Int. Tel. and Tel.	..	—	—	30	3.45	1.60	1.10	0.76	nil
Kennecott	..	2.75†	Mar. 30	32	3.67	4.60	2.10	3.14	8
Lockheed Aircraft	..	1.50	Irregular	9	—	0.21	0.67	4.04	6
Loew's Inc.	..	3	Mar. 30	56	6.71	8.47	5.65	5.37	9
Montgomery Ward	..	2	Jan. 15	34	2.51	3.41	3.50	4.91	5
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F.A. 1	27	4.12	2.00	—	2.25	4
Nat. Dairy Products.	..	0.80	Jan. 2	13	3.58	1.53	1.69	1.97	6
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	22	—	3.86	3.85	3.43	9
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	22	1.74	1.36	1.28	1.12	9
New York Central	..	—	—	142	12.63	0.99	D 3.13	0.70	nil
North Am. Aviation	1	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.14	0.55	2.06	9
North American Co.	10	1.20*	Jan. 2	21	4.47	1.95	1.55	1.84	8
Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 16	30	2.83	3.71	2.42	2.84	7
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	1.11	0.20	D 0.17	0.04	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.45†	Irregular	17	—	1.96	0.55	1.08	4
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	1.50†	Irregular	89	7.01	2.07	0.84	2.43	7
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	38	3.69	5.42	2.03	2.21	6
Public Service of N.J.	..	2.40	Mar. 30	24	3.15	2.61	2.34	2.88	8
Pure Oil	..	0.25	Irregular	22	1.77	2.15	0.38	1.11	3
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	1.32	0.41	0.30	0.35	5
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	..	2.25	Jan. 1	15	3.04	2.82	2.37	2.56	7
Schenley	5	—	—	33	—	5.04	2.46	2.52	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	47	5.03	5.58	4.18	6.60	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M.S. 15	22	—	1.82	1.29	1.09	6
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	10.19	0.20	D 1.81	1.63	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.50	Jan. 2	4	1.53	0.73	0.62	0.51	8
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	—	6.59	D 0.86	D 2.49	D 1.34	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	3.47	5.64	2.86	3.27	5
Texas Gulf Sulphur	..	2.50	Mar. 15	16	5.21	3.02	1.81	2.04	7
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	2.55†	Jan. 2	30	3.40	4.81	2.77	3.86	4
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	17.53	6.15	6.62	6.74	8
United Aircraft	5	3.50†	Irregular	12	—	1.52	2.05	3.53	9
United Airlines	5	—	—	8	—	D 0.52	D 0.66	0.21	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	3	0.65	0.22	0.07	0.07	nil
United Gas Improvement	..	0.95†	Mar. 23	11	1.29	1.09	0.99	1.07	11
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	24	nil	2.21	0.43	2.91	nil
U.S. Steel	..	4†	Irregular	119	12.90	8.01	D 3.79	1.83	5
Vanadium	..	1.50	Irregular	29	4.59	2.22	0.61	3.25	6
Warner Bros. Pictures	..	—	—	18	1.84	1.48	0.41	0.36	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	4 87½	Feb. 28	71	7.22	7.53	3.38	5.18	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

Japan Increases Petroleum

Boosts Shipments of Crude and Finished Products from U.S.; Other Supply Sources

WITH conditions in the Far East becoming more acute, Japan is making a determined effort to increase her supply of petroleum both for industrial and war purposes. Despite the embargo placed on some oil products, notably aviation gasoline, Japan is increasing measurably her shipments of crude oil and finished products from the United States, states Mr. J. H. Carmical in the "New York Times" of February 2.

Although recent figures are not available as to total shipments, it is said in the trade that Japan now is taking roughly forty tankerloads, or about 3,000,000 barrels of oil monthly from the United States. Excluding supplies received from other sources, this is believed considerably in excess of current requirements, which for 1939 averaged a little more than 2,000,000 barrels monthly, or a total for that year of 25,400,000.

Chartering Ships

With Japan now using her own tankers to move oil from the Netherlands East Indies she has been a most active bidder in the charter-tanker market for additional ships. Normally the charter rate for tankers from the Pacific Coast is about $5 to $6 a ton, but recently Japan has paid as much as $20 a ton for a vessel, plus insurance both ways which amounted to $3 a ton additional.

Some Vessels Transferred

The high price being offered for tankers has caused some companies to transfer their vessels to Panamanian registry in order to get around the provisions of the Neutrality Act and also to escape the supervision of the United States Maritime Commission. Recently three United States tankers, the Termian, the Brunswick and the Winkler, were transferred to Panama registry and subsequently chartered to Japan.

Not only are the United States concerns engaging in such practice, but ships under the flags of some European nations are finding refuge under Panamanian laws. A Norwegian concern recently transferred two boats, the Norcross and Norlys, to the Panamanian flag and subsequently they were chartered by the Japanese. Another vessel, the Clifford, also was transferred from a foreign flag to Panama registry. This boat originally was under the United States flag. Subsequently it was converted into a whaler and registered under a foreign flag, but when it was transferred recently it had been reconverted into an oil tanker.

Danger of Raiders

The presence of raiders in the Pacific and South Atlantic is understood to have been a factor in some of these transfers. Unless a vessel is destined for a British possession, the chances of it being sunk by a raider or submarine are said to be far less than if it is sailing under a Norwegian or a flag of another country now occupied by Germany.

2,885,000 Barrels Shipped

The movement of oil from this country to Japan is going on from both California and the Gulf Coast. In November, the last month for which official figures of the Department of Commerce are available, shipments amounted to 2,885,000 barrels, consisting of 1,174,000 of crude oil, 180,000 of high-test gasoline, 586,000 of other gasoline, 854,000 of fuel oil and 91,000 of lubricants. In the first nine months of 1940 oil shipments to Japan were about 20,000,000 barrels, compared with 16,000,000 in the similar period of 1939.

Oil Plants

Last year Japan completed two plants for the production of high-test aviation fuel, so the ban on the shipment of that product from the United States is not a military factor any longer. One of these plants, owned by the Mitsuibishi Oil Company, was put in operation on May 21, 1940, and the other was completed in August by the Japan Petroleum Company.

In addition, Japan has several modern refining plants. At the close of last year, it is estimated that these had a crude oil capacity of 60,000 barrels daily and a cracking capacity of 17,500 daily. This accounts for the fact that a large part of petroleum sales to Japan consists of crude oil.

Sources of Supply

Other sources from which Japan obtains oil are the Netherlands East Indies. After several months of negotiations, a new agreement was offered late last year to the Japanese through which they would increase their takings of oil from this source to 1,800,000 tons annually, from 500,000 yearly. The Japanese had demanded a larger percentage of the output of the islands and for this reason would not accept the offer. Meanwhile, the Japanese Government is taking the oil in accordance with the agreement.

Under the old arrangement the companies delivered the oil to the Japanese, but the new contract provided that the additional oil would be made available to the Japanese at ports on the islands. Because of the lack of shipping facilities, the Japanese so far have not taken all that they were entitled to, but under the plan any deficiency in one month may be made up later.

Japan also is purchasing oil from Mexico and the Island of Bahrein. Purchases last year from Mexico amounted to 760,000 barrels, compared with 189,000 in 1939. The amount bought from the Island of Bahrein and Arabia is not known, but it is believed to be considerably larger than that from Mexico. Last year Japan also acquired about 1,000,000 barrels from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, a company controlled by the British Government and operating in Iran.

Synthetic Production

Japan also has been attempting to increase her output of crude oil and also to develop a synthetic production, but these have not met with much success. Crude oil production last year amounted to around 2,700,000 barrels, or unchanged from 1939. In 1936 Japan embarked upon a plan to produce by 1941 about 16,000,000 barrels of synthetic fuel. Progress in the construction of plants was slow, and this has been further impeded by the outbreak of the European war, which put an end to the importation of construction materials from Germany.

Japan has to import large amounts of coal, and to produce 16,000,000 barrels of gasoline would require an output of 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons of coal. It is understood, however, that only one of the several large plants on which construction started has been completed, and this is producing only about 8,000 barrels of gasoline yearly.

U.S. Seen Facing Steel Shortage

America Confronted with Production Problem; War And Domestic Needs

Washington, Jan. 13.

America is confronted with a major problem in its basic steel capacity. A crisis is to be expected in the spring, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

That is the declaration of experts writing in a defence study just issued by the National Economic and Social Planning Associaton here. Unless drastic, immediate steps are taken to increase production, they envisage the possibilities of terrible dislocation for the civilian industries depending on steel.

The potential steel crisis, combined with the current aeroplane shortage and the declared aluminum shortage cited over the week end by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), of Wyoming, along with other shortages, are raising new proposals for increased national planning on an industry-wide basis.

Civilian Shortage

The steel problem is not yet popularly realized, it is declared, but the figures indicate that because of steel's importance as the very foundation of modern armaments, it is likely soon to burst into national prominence. Efforts to encourage steelmakers to expand plants to an unprecedented degree are under way.

Shortages of steel for domestic civilian usages in automobiles, construction, and countless lesser purposes, it is apprehended, may develop in the war necessity to aid Britain and simultaneously arm the United States, unless drastic expansion is undertaken. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., former head of the United States Steel Corporation, now director of the division of priorities of the office of production management, is dealing with the problem.

The steel problem as it is pictured in the warnings issued here can be stated in a nutshell. Here are the facts presented by the planning association's study:

Britain's Needs

Britain will need vast additions to the amount of steel she can produce. Germany vastly surpasses Britain, and her only hope of matching Germany lies in importing 18,000,000 additional tons annually. America must be Britain's steel arsenal.

By November, the U.S. steel industry was producing at 97 per cent. of capacity. It now seems clear that the industry has consistently underestimated future demands. Observers foresee a crisis in steel by this coming spring. They insist decisions be made to increase basic steel production by 15 to 20 per cent.

In the World War, 60 per cent. of U.S. steel capacity was being devoted to the Government's needs. In the World War Britain was less dependent on the United States.

Moreover, domestic civilian steel demands in everything from autos to electric refrigerators will increase with the bigger national income.

With demand increasing from three directions (1) domestic defence, (2) export to Britain, and (3) civilian use, the nation today has an ingot capacity of about 83,000,000 tons a year. (normal civilian needs take 58,000,000 tons).

With the higher national income expected in 1941, domestic civilian needs by themselves alone could absorb the present steel output, it is asserted.

But Britain needs 27,000,000 tons annually to give her equality with Germany, not superiority.

On a rule-of-thumb, "50-50" basis, mentioned by President Roosevelt, an equal amount, or 27,000,000 tons, would be reserved for America's own defence needs. This would leave only 29,000,000 tons for civilian use. This would be increased to 46,000,000 tons under the proposal to increase steel facilities by 20 per cent.

Expansion Programme

It will take a year at least to expand basic capacity by building new furnaces and finishing plants, experts emphasize. Unless expansion is hastened now, diversion of steel to defence and export needs would mean terrible dislocation for the civilian industries depending on steel; of these, the automobile industry would be the hardest hit, not only new models would have to be left out of next year's plans, but probably there would have to be a large reduction in the number of cars made available to the public.

This summarizes the views of the report.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations, it is understood, whose automobile workers have a vital interest in the problem, are preparing their own analysis of the situation, with proposed remedies, as they did in the "Reuther plan" for the aeroplane industry.

The symposium of experts writing for the National Planning Association hails recent moves to expand steel production as indicating a change from a previous complacent attitude. However, any expansion undertaken now will not be felt in less than a year, they emphasize.

In the steel industry as a whole there is still much idle and ill-used labour and equipment, they charge. Each company is now individually the unit of production. They urge that the industry as a whole should be operated as a unit thereby intelligently integrating the resources of all companies.

The study winds up, not to increase capacity now because of fear that it will be idle after the war is over seems to be the wrong way of looking at the problem.

Industry in Japan Seen Slowed Down

Effects of Embargoes Cannot be Ascertained Empire Views Future

The extent to which Japan's industries have been crippled by existing and imminent United States embargoes on scrap iron and steel, raw iron and steel and virtually all steel products, copper, zinc, lead, tin, rubber and aircraft fuel, Canada's embargo on nickel, and various British Empire restrictions cannot be ascertained by any trade data thus far available, but the fact that Japanese production has been slowed up considerably appears from commentories that have appeared in recent months in various economic writings in Japan, states the "New York Times.

As a reaction to these measures, which the Japanese writers have taken for granted as an outcome of the alliance concluded last Fall with Germany and Italy, the two principal directions in Japanese economic thought are (1) hastening of the formation of an "East Asia Economic Bloc" and (2) economic cooperation between Japan and Soviet Russia.

Nazi-Fascist Victory?

Nowhere does it appear that steps should be taken to cultivate friendlier relations with the United States and Great Britain, since the economists all assume Nazi-Fascist victory, and a further interesting note is the view that financial aid from Germany is out of the question so long as the war lasts and probably for many years thereafter, "if the European holocaust is protracted for years."

German Imports

On the other hand, it is strongly urged that Japan rely to an increasing degree on imports of German technical assistance because of the strides made by Germany in "ersatz" fields by reason of lack of direct access to abundant sources of raw materials in the past, conditions which the economists find applicable also to Italy and Japan.

Beginning with the steel industry, seriously handicapped by the embargo on scrap steel exports by the United States which began on Oct. 15, last, Japan has been been forced to merge a number of units into a few larger corporations and to hasten the development of coal and iron ore on the mainland of Asia, the construction of blast furnaces to make pig iron, and to adopt new processes in steel manufacture. Meanwhile, Japanese open hearths, which formerly used a large proportion of scrap metal, have switched to 70 per cent. pig iron and 30 per cent. scrap, with a drop in output to 30 per cent. of capacity.

Analyzing this programme, however, it is obvious that Japan will be unable to get her steel industry operating at the levels formerly enjoyed for a great many years. Not only will the uncontestably large mineral resources of North China have to be exploited, but adequate rail transportation from tracks to freight cars and locomotives, will have to be provided, and new adequate harbours and docks built in North China, it is admitted by the Japanese writers.

The proposals to change the processes by which steel is made also are matters that will not be resolved for many years. Likewise, development of aluminum as a substitute for copper and other metals placed under restriction as recommended by the Japanese economists, will take time, and from the standpoint of other industrial production, they find "there is no choice but to promote the heavy industries in general" to replace stoppages in imports of machine tools from Germany and the United States; to increase the rate of self-sufficiency in automobile output, to develop new supplies of cotton in the Far East, and to procure sufficient crude oil supplies, for which expansion of the tanker fleet is essential.

Delay on Payments Is Charged to Japanese

U.S. Companies say Funds Held up by Govt. Curb

A number of cases in which American representatives selling goods here for Japanese companies have experienced difficulties and long delays in collecting commissions for their services were reported among importers in New York recently.

The trouble, which in some instances has led to a sharp exchange of letters and cables between the American companies and Japanese suppliers, is attributed to Japan's stringent regulations against sending funds outside the country, states the "New York Times."

Some importers who specialize in Japanese goods said yesterday that they had trouble in getting funds released early last year, but recently have been getting payments with fair regularity from suppliers in Tokyo and Osaka. They added, however, that they have given up hope of collecting some payments which fell due last Spring.

Bitter Complaints

The I. L. Radwaner Seed Company, Inc., which has marketed flower bulbs and vegetable and flower seeds for Japanese producers for some time, complained bitterly last week of the protracted delays it has met in trying to collect its commissions. For more than a year, according to Fred S. Radway, president, commissions due them from the Japanese house they represent have been held up.

Recent demands for payment, it was said, have brought only lengthy letters explaining that the Japanese authorities are holding back the money, but that the funds due are being credited to the American company on the supplier's books in Osaka.

New Earthquakes Shake Rumania Severely

Berlin, Mar. 9.

Three hundred dwellings, a church and a school were badly damaged or destroyed when new earthquakes rocked the Buzau district of Rumania, said a despatch yesterday from Bucharest carried by D.N.B., official German news agency.—United Press.

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COMMODITY EXCHANGE, INC., N.Y.
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HONGKONG SHAREBROKERS ASSOCIATION
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Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

INCORPORATED IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.
THE LIABILITY OF MEMBERS IS LIMITED TO THE EXTENT AND IN MANNER PRESCRIBED BY ORDINANCE NO. 6 OF 1929 OF THE COLONY.

Authorised Capital .. HK$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up .. HK$20,000,000
Reserve Funds { Sterling .. £6,500,000; Hongkong Currency .. HK$10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .. HK$20,000,000

Board of Directors:
Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, *Chairman*; C. C. Roberts, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*; J. K. Bousfield, Esq.; L. J. Davies, Esq.; A. H. Compton, Esq.; Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell; G. Miskin, Esq.; K. S. Morrison, Esq.; Hon. Mr. T. E. Pearce; Hon. Mr. A. L. Shields.

Chief Manager: Sir Vandeleur M. Grayburn.

Head Office: HONGKONG

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MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

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Head Office: London — Shanghai Office: 4 The Bund

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Paid-Up Capital .. 1,050,000
Reserve Fund .. 1,075,000

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Branch: Chien Kang Road, Nanking

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Agency: Chung Hua Road, Chingkiang

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(Affiliated to the Société Générale de Belgique)

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FROM DAY TO DAY

ADVENT testimony and preparation movement. The next meeting of this series will be held, D.V., in the Shanghai Free Christian Church, 5 Tifeng Road, at 5.45 p.m. tomorrow. The meeting will be conducted jointly by Mr. J. A. Eggo and Mr. A. E. Phillips.

HERR Himmler, the German Gestapo leader, has just purchased an historic castle and estate in Czecho-Slovakia at Bouzob, in Moravia. This follows on Ribbentrop's purchase of the Castle of Feushi, near Salzburg, the original owner of which died in the concentration camp of Dachau, after being compelled to part with the property to Ribbentrop. Other important and valuable Czech estates and properties are being compulsorily transferred to German ownership.

SIR Reginald Dorman-Smith, the new Governor of Burma, is a gentleman farmer, and an Irishman. He was taken into the Government by Mr. Chamberlain as Minister of Agriculture when president of the National Farmers' Union. Primarily, however, Sir Reginald is a soldier and the son of a soldier, and he has considerable knowledge of the East, having served in the Indian Army. He will be quite at home in Burma.

AN exchange of two imitation pistols for property valued at approximately $800 occurred at 6 a.m. yesterday when a gang of three robbers entered 475 Burkill Road where they gathered the occupants into one room and then stole the cash and valuables. Before leaving, two men, who were armed with the imitation firearms with which they had intimidated the inmates, discarded their dummies. No arrests were made yesterday.

A NUMBER of those who listened in to the Prime Minister's broadcast to Italy have been worrying their memory as to the creator of the phrase "dusty answer," used in connection with Mussolini's reply to his pacific letter sent last spring. George Meredith made the phrase in lamenting

"Ah, what a dusty answer gets the soul,
When hot for certainties in this our life."

Miss Rosamond Lehmann used it as title for a novel published some years ago.

SANTI Quaranta, the Albanian harbour, which the Greeks have captured, has a very ancient history from before the Christian era. When British troops were stationed in Corfu, the Albanians from the town used to come across to the Island of Corfu, bringing fruits for sale. And Albanian girls came with them to serenade British officers with stringed instruments. British officers crossed over to the marshlands south of the town to shoot snipe, and 40 brace before breakfast were frequently obtained.

FIREMEN from the Sinza station were called out to the Koo Tien Cheng Cotton godown at the corner of West Soochow and Chengtu Roads at 3.40 a.m. when a telephone message was received by the S.F.B. Headquarters that a quantity of cotton in the fumigating chamber had caught fire. The flames were put under control within eighteen minutes after the arrival of the engines, but the firemen remained on the premises for some time before they had made certain that no reignition was possible. Damages by flames were not heavy, although some was done by water.

Two persons were taken to hospital yesterday morning, both found to be suffering from poisoning. Both cases were said to be attempted suicide. The first occurred shortly before 1 a.m. when the ambulance was called out to a Chinese dwelling at the corner of Chekiang and Chefoo Roads to convey a male Chinese to the Lester Chinese Hospital. He had taken a large dose of opium. The second was at 9.45 a.m. when a Chinese woman swallowed lysol. She was taken to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. The ambulance, in this case, was called out to 166/36 Taku Road. Both patients, it is said, will live.

The death of Dr. Caleb Saleeby in England, which at one time would have excited a good deal of attention, has passed comparatively unnoticed. In the rush of modern events people had almost forgotten the doughty advocate of eugenics, although he was only 62 when he died. Various of the reforms he advocated that shocked the world at their inception have now become accepted commonplaces, in some cases seeming necessities of life. A striking-looking man of flashing-eyed, dark-bearded Arab type, Dr. Saleeby married as first wife a daughter of Alice Meynell, the poetess, and niece of Lady Butler, painter of the famous picture, "The Roll Call."

THE resignation of Marshal Badoglio will probably have far-reaching effects in Italy. By many Italians he has always been regarded as the man to succeed Mussolini. He has a strong following in the Army—which will be slow to believe that the primary responsibility for the Albanian collapse is his. The marshal has never concealed the view that his first duty is to his king. He has never adopted the Fascist salute, and he further showed his independence by banning further communiques extolling the bravery of Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law. Mussolini has done much to keep his good will. He made him an ambassador, and after Abyssinia made him a marquis, with a life-grant of £5,000 a year.

LIEUT.-General Sir Maitland Wilson, who planned the smashing British victory in the Western Desert, has long specialized in that dashing type of warfare which has been developed by mechanization. Ten years ago he was appointed to the command of our first wholly mechanized brigade, and his repeated prowess on manoeuvres has spread a wholesome respect among his contemporaries. He is a fine figure of a man, standing well over six feet, and being broad in proportion. The Army long ago nicknamed him "Jumbo." The Rifle Brigade, which trained him as a soldier, prides itself upon turning out the finest type of a regimental officer, thorough in every duty. The general passed on his qualifications to others at Sandhurst and the Staff College. And in his plans for the attack on the Italians the word "thorough" dominated every detail.

SHIPPING NEWS

The ss. **Kobe Maru**, of the Toa Kaiun Kaisya, running between Shanghai and Nagasaki, is due to enter port this afternoon at about 2 o'clock, when she will dock alongside the company's Wayside Wharf. The liner, which carries mail and passengers, will remain here overnight only, sailing again for Japan tomorrow morning at 8.30. Registered and ordinary mail for the ship will be closed at the Post Office at 7.30 and 8 p.m. tonight, respectively. Passengers for Nagasaki should embark between 7.30 and 8 a.m. tomorrow.

* * *

The ss. **Hoten Maru**, express liner of the D.K.K., operating on the Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen run, entered port yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, berthing alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf. The liner, which carries mail and passengers, is scheduled to sail again for the north tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. Registered and ordinary mail for the ship will be closed at the Post Office at 8 o'clock tonight and 7.15 tomorrow morning, respectively. Outgoing passengers should embark from the wharf direct at least half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

The ss. **President Pierce**, luxury liner of the American President Lines, entered harbour yesterday evening at 10 o'clock, when she tied up at the lower buoys 12 and 13. Passengers were brought ashore by a tender, the Merry Moller, which reached the Customs Jetty shortly after 11.30. The Pierce is scheduled to stay here until tomorrow morning, when she will sail for America at about 10 o'clock. The liner, which came here from Hongkong and Manila, will call at Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco en route to Los Angeles. The last tender for outgoing passengers will leave the Customs Jetty at 8.15 tomorrow morning. No passengers will be allowed on board the ship during her stay in port.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From PACIFIC PORTS: Kamakura Maru, with mail, due 11.30 a.m., Yangtsepoo Wharf.

From SEATTLE: Satartia, with mail, due 6 p.m., Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, Shanghai side.

From YOKOHAMA: Onoe Maru, with mail.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Seattle	
Vincent	— 13/3	C brook	20/2 19/3
Dona Nati	— 15/3	**From Honolulu**	
P Grant	— 25/3	Yawata M	5/3 24/3
Hokkai M	— 25/3	**From Manila**	
P Jackson	— 26/3	Nitta M	8/3 13/3
H'roku M	— 10/4	**From Kobe**	
From Los Angeles		Taiyo M	8/3 12/3
Yawata M	24/2 24/3	**From Nagasaki**	
Asama M	10/3 7/4	Kobe M	10/3 11/3

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		From Hongkong	
Dairen M	9/3 11/3	Nitta M	11/3 13/3

Vessels Sailing

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JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The

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JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290. Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

AMERICA

VENICE M. Mar. 16. NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE Via LOS ANGELES and SAN FRANCISCO. For Freight please apply to Showa Shipping Co., Ltd., 130 Hankow Road, Tel Nos. 18650 and 16118. 16-3

MANILA

SMOLNY. Mar. 13. MANILA. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 51 Canton Road. Telephone 11706. 13-3

SUEZ CANAL PORTS

U.S.A. Sailing to SUEZ CANAL PORTS, on or about March 14. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 51 Canton Road, Telephone 11706. 14-3

INDIAN PORTS

U.S.A. Sailing to BOMBAY and KARACHI, on or about March 14. For Freight please apply to Union Steamship Agency, 51 Canton Road, Telephone 11706. 14-3

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated

For Capetown		For Manila	
P Jackson	20/3	Kamakura M.	11/3
P Grant	26/3	Satartia	12/3
For Karachi		Dona Nati	17/3
Onoe M	11/3	Coldbrook	21/3
For New York		Yawata M	25/3
Venice M	16/3	P Grant	26/3
Dona Nati	17/3	P Jackson	27/3
P Jackson	20/3	**For Hongkong**	
Hokkai M	26/3	Satartia	12/3
P Grant	26/3	Dona Nati	17/3
Hokuroku M	11/4	P Grant	26/3
For Los Angeles		P Jackson	27/3
P Pierce	10/3	**For Yokohama**	
Nitta M	14/3	Nitta M	14/3
Venice M	16/3	Kamakura M	21/3
Dona Nati	17/3	Haruna M	21/3
Kamakura M	21/3	**For Kobe**	
P Taft	22/3	Taiyo	14/3
Hokkai M	26/3	**For Nagasaki**	
P Grant	26/3	Shanghai M	14/3
Yawata M	4/4	Kobe M	12/3
Hokuroku M	11/4	Nagasaki M	15/3
For Seattle		**For Dairen**	
Satartia	12/3	Hoten M	11/3
Coldbrook	21/3	Dairen M	13/3
		Tsingtao M	16/3

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D.K.K. DAIREN KISEN KAISHA

110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

ss. HOTEN MARU	(Arrive) Mar. 9	(Leave) Mar. 11	at	9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 11	Mar. 13	at	9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	at	9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	at	9 a.m.

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. PEKING MARU	Mar. 15	at	noon
ss. CHOHEI MARU	Mar. 17	at	11 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)

ss. HAKKA MARU .... Mar. 10 ss. RYOGA MARU .... Mar. 11

Express Service

Shanghai—34 DAYS—New York

To New York and Boston via Los Angeles and Panama Canal

Next sailing about third week in March.
Following sailing about third week in April.

For Freight and passage Rates apply to

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Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Sinyo M.	Japan	Showa S.
Kindia	Saign	M.M.
Borneo M.	Keelung	O.S.K.
Myoho M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Matue M.	Singapore	N.Y.K.
Meisoo	Hupukow	S.V.O.C.
Hoten M.	Dairen	D.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Genoa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Hukuken M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Santen M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Don Jose	Phil.	Wallem
Buyo M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Needwood	Pana.	T.K.K.
Tukuba M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Kinko M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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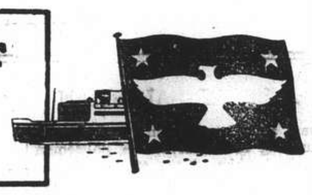

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PRES PIERCE	Mar. 11
PRES. TAFT	Mar. 22
PRES. CLEVELAND	Apr. 5
PRES. COOLIDGE	Apr. 22

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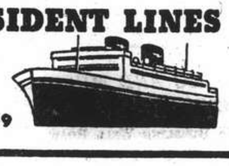

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mv. DONA NATI		Mar. 17
A Vessel	First Half	April
A Vessel	Second Half	April
mv. DONA ANICETA		May 6

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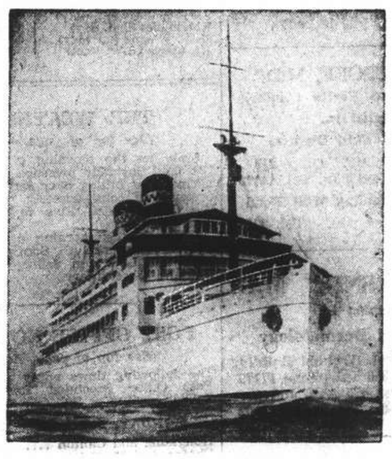
mv. NEPTUNA



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To Advertisers

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TWO large, attractively-furnished communicating rooms, use of kitchen, bath. Available immediately. Vicinity St. George's, telephone 20940, 10-12 noon. -3531

FOR gentleman, Centre Concession. Big, nicely-furnished room. All modern conveniences. Telephone 83992. -3557

ENGLISH family has comfortably furnished attic room to let. Two cupboards, communicating private bathroom. Garage. Breakfast if desired. Tunsin Road district. Allied nationals only. Address Box 1730, NCDN. 11243

BEAUTIFULLY-furnished room, modern conveniences. Can be taken at once. 1920 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 112. -3424

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AVAILABLE April 1, western district, superior accommodation, one or two persons, British or American. Telephone 23228. -3585

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TO LET to a responsible party a 3 roomed newly furnished flat, frigidaire, telephone, garage, centre French Concession, third floor very modern first class apartment building. Owing to evacuation. Address Box 1860, NCDN. 11340

GROSVENOR House, eighth floor, 5-roomed fully furnished and equipped apartment for rent for about six months from April 1. Write Box 1862, NCDN. 11339

TWO roomed apartment, bathroom, kitchen, telephone. Near Bubbling Well Road/Race Course. Rent $320. Comfortable, convenient, and cool in summer. Furniture including radiogram to be taken over at $5,000. Excellent Northern cook-boy and wife wash-amah available if required. Servants room at back. Reply Box 1859, NCDN. -3659

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THREE roomed apartment nicely furnished bathroom kitchen. Central district Rent $370 Available immediately. Furniture to be taken over. Address Box 1818, NCDN. -3553

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MODERN godown space to let near French Bund, Telephone 83873. -3451

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TO LET, up to 750 sq. feet office space, central district. Box 1847, NCDN. -3638

WANTED large offices, 4,000 square feet or more, Bund or vicinity. Communicate Chung Hua Lines, M. M. Building, telephone 88797. -3310

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WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 8.30-7 daily. -3629

EXPORTER searching for Kanebo, Double Horse, 9 lb. per piece. Japanese goods. Make offer. Reply to Box 1850, NCDN. 11329

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663. Mr. W. Engel. -3455

WILL pay best prices for electric refrigerators of any make. Telephone 96967, Engineer George Young. -3125

WANTED inexpensive typewriter, secondhand, sound condition. Reply stating types, etc. to Post Office Box 4087. -3464

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road. Apartment 30. Second Floor. -3081

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Tropical air over China. Variable weather with sand and freshening southerly to south-westerly winds around Tientsin and Shantung. Cloudy, mild with mist and south-easterly to south-westerly winds over our regions and to the south of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature, yesterday	min. 48.0	max. 66.0	min. 45.5	max. 67.8
„ same date last year	min. 45.0	max. 61.0	min. 42.8	max. 55.2

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1941 (13th day of 2nd moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Mar. 14, 8.15 a.m. registered and 9 a.m. ordinary due San Francisco on Mar. 25. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Singapore on Mar. 10, 3 p.m. registered and 4 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for American and Europe: Mar. 10, 13, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery ....6 mos. $4[illegible]
China, Korea and Japan .... „ 46
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 55
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan ..6 mos. $42
Hongkong and Macao .... „ 44
Postal Union Countries ...... „ 54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)

Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

IN MEMORIAM

YOUNG.—In everloving memory of W. J. (Paddy) YOUNG, who went to his eternal rest on March 10, 1931. Eucharistic Heart of Jesus have mercy on his soul. Requiem Mass today 7 a.m. at the Church of Our Lady, Baikal Road. Always in our thoughts Paddy.

Annie, Paddy, Baby and your godson Paddy, Jr. -3598

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

MARCH

10 *Japanese Army Day*
10 *Tael abolished (1933)*

COMING EVENTS

MARCH

11 'XCDN Calling'—Lyceum Theatre. 9
12 'XCDN Calling' Lyc., Theatre 9 p.m.
13 For. Y. Debate-"Reincarnation vs Christian View of Life" 9 p.m.
13 'XCDN Calling' Lyc., Theatre 9 p.m.
13 British United Services Association Annual General Meeting at 'The Dome' at 5.30 p.m.
14 K. A. Persen, broadcasting XMHA. 9
15 Art Exhibition M. Brenner. Open daily at Modern Homes, 869 Bubbling Well Road.
16 Christian Science B'cast, XMHA, 6.30
16 Purim Ball Arcadia 9 p.m.
17 Cathedral Organ and Piano Recital
17 Engineering Society Meeting 5.45 p.m.
18 XCDN Concert-Lyceum Theatre 9.15
19 Lilavati Indian Danseuse Lyc., 9.15
20 Lyceum, R. Light Op. "Spring Air" 8.45
21 Lilavati Indian Danseuse Lyc., 9.15
25 Shanghai Club, Annual Meeting, 5.30
26 Annual Meeting China Bible House
27 U.S. Marines/Police Amateur Boxing Smoker, S.V.C. Drill Hall 8.30 p.m.
28 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc 9 p.m.
31 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.

APRIL

1 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
2 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
3 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
4 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
5 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc 3.00
5 A.D.C. 'Merrie England' Lyc. 9 p.m.
10 Jumble Sale Limbless, U. C. Hall. 9.30 a.m.

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AT SHANGHAI

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Jury List, which is now being revised and settled for the ensuing year, can be seen at the Registry of the Supreme Court between the hours of 10-12 and 2-4.

Any person whose name is included in the Jury List and who desires to claim exemption therefrom on the ground

(a) that he is over 60 years of age, or
(b) that he is disabled by mental or bodily infirmity, or
(c) that the rate of his gross income is not £50 per annum

is requested to communicate in writing with the Registrar forthwith, and, in the event of his claim being based on ground (b), to furnish a satisfactory medical certificate.

C. H. HAINES,
Registrar.

March 10, 1941. 11342

G. R.

BRITISH CONSULAR NOTIFICATION
No. 3 of 1941

The Offices of the British Consulate-General will be closed on Wednesday, March 12, being a Customs holiday.

A. H. GEORGE,
Consul-General.

Shanghai, March 8, 1941. 11343

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THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM ROTHSCHILD JOHNSTON
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims against the estate of the above deceased late of the Shanghai Municipal Council who died at Denpaser Bali on or about the 22nd day of January, 1940 should give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned the legal Practitioners of Peter Watkin Williams the lawful attorney of Phyllis Stephanie Sheelah Stratford Johnston administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, within two months from the date hereof AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

HANSONS,
49 Szechuen Road,
Shanghai. 11341

Passengers Leaving

Keep in touch with China by subscribing to the "North-China Herald" (the weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News"). It contains all the news, few of the advertisements, in your daily paper, including the weekly Stock and Share Report and other features which you will miss in the home papers.

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NORTH-CHINA HERALD

The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and publishes in salient form news and facts with a sense of proportion, fearlessness, restraint and independence that has justified its readers' confidence and its existence for over 80 years.

May we send you a form for completion?

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BANKING ADVISER

Applications are invited for the post of Banking Adviser to the Malayan Exchange Control. Applications with references and particulars of nationality, age, experience, exchange banking or broking, with salary required, should be made to The Controller, Foreign Exchange, Malaya Union Building, Singapore. Terms of appointment will be supplied to applicants.

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Served daily, including Sundays, $3.60. Same as Jimmy's Kitchen. Orchestra dance music. Dinner and tea dances.

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Mar. 8 16.00	Mar. 8 21.00	Mar. 9 4.00	Mar. 9 9.00
Barometer (inches)	30.02	29.99	29.90	29.93
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.10	—0.16	—0.21	—0.20
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.09	—0.14	—0.12	—0.06
Wind (direction)	SSE	SE	SE/E	SE/E
„ (miles per hour)	13.1	15.6	13.1	13.7
Temperature (Fahr.)	56.3°	49.1°	46.8°	52.3°
Humidity (per cent)	62	83	94	89
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	6	9	9
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Mar. 8	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.06	—0.06	30.19
Temp. min. 38.8° Max. 62.8°	50.8°	—1.4°	44.4°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	8.10	—	5.17

Time and Tide	10/3	11/3	12/3	13/3	14/3	15/3	16/3
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.12	6.10	6.09	6.08	6.07	6.05	6.04
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.59	17.59	18.00	18.00	18.01	18.02	18.02
Moon rises at Shanghai	14.40	15.42	16.46	17.53	19.00	20.08	21.15
Moon sets at Shanghai	3.29	4.16	5.00	5.43	6.26	7.09	7.54
Flood makes Shai. (day)	8.06	8.55	9.41	10.25	11.11	11.43	12.29
Ebb makes Shai. day)	13.49	14.34	15.15	15.55	16.27	17.00	17.33
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	10.45	11.25	11.50	12.35	13.10	13.40	14.20
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.40	8.92	8.98	8.40	9.08	9.30	9.00

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 8th:—Low and unsteady pressure over China: normal and falling over Japan. North-easterly to south-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine to cloudy and hazy weather.

State on the morning of the 9th:—Overcast weather. South - easterly breezes. Low and falling pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, March 10.	Reg.	Ord.
Hongkong and Canton	9.30	10.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	9.30	10.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. Ceylon India and Suez (via Colombo)	A x14.30	16.00
Hongkong and Canton	x 15.30	16.00
Manila	15.30	16.00
Japan (via Kobe) Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	B 16.30	18.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, March 11.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Chefoo and Tientsin	*20.00	8.00
Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.00
Swatow	8.30	9.00
Shenkiamen and Tinghai x	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00

* The night before
A Parcel mail for India, closes at 12.00 on 10th.
B Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 10th.
X Provisional times subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore on Mar. 10, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. for ordinary.

Royal Netherlands Indies Airways per steamer to Saigon.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at noon and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 11.30 a.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. close at 9.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line Wednesdays.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Via S.H.N.R. 12.30 p.m. for Sungkiang and Hangchow 12.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.

North Pinghan and Lunghai Line at 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 9 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Remark: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains, (for time of closing see above).

Acknowledgments

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

S'hai Hebrew Relief Society and Shelter House

IN MEMORY OF MR. J. A. FREDERICKS
Hicks, Mr/Mrs. S. J. $20

Florence Spooner Memorial Home

IN MEMORY OF MR. T. H. SUFFERT
White, Mr/Mrs. H. O. $10

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S'hai Int. Bridge Club $50

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Erika Gruenfeld 13
Mandel, Leibusch 2 — Popper, Karl 2
Seven friends ..30 — City Bar 20
Teltscher, Fritz 50 — Schick, T and E 3
Tartakower, Dr ..? — N. N. 2
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Cafe Rex ......10 — Engel and Weiss 2
Rosenberg, Horst 10 — Annabella 10
Anonymous ....5 — N. N. 1
"A Bet" ....20 — Walter Stern 10
D. M. ....25 — Lazar Terner 3
Grimmig ....5 — Hirsch 3
Barcelona Bar ..10 — Dombrowski 2
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Greek War Relief Fund

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Saint-Pol, G. ...20 — Cutsem, A. Van 100
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Raphael, D. .....10 — Guillemont, P. .50
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Baert, P. ......100 — Adamson, A. S. 50
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